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No. 51.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST

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CHRISTMAS SONGS.

BY JOHN E. CASEY (LEO). Brightly the embers are blazing. Brightly the festive cups shine; Round the board soft eyes are gazing, Sparkling and radiant as wine. Faces long pale now are beaming With laughter and loving delight; Clouds long unbroken are gleaming With flashes of moonlight to-night. Cead mille failte, old Christmas! Merrilie dings the wild chime; Cead mille failte, old Christmas! Hurrsh for the brave Christmas time

Silent the office and mart-The soldier has sheathed his sab The student is merry at heart. Over the snow-misted heather Cottages mantle with light, While we sit toasting together The pleasures and hopes of the night Cead mille failte, old Christmas! Merrilie dings the wild chime Cead mille failte, old Christmas

Silent the mill-wheel of labor,

Here's to the brave men of Ireland, At home, or in exile away: Here's to the hopes of our sireland. That never will rust in decay. To every brave, down-trodden nation Here's Liberty, glorious and bright: But oh! let our country's salvation Be toasted the warmest to-night! Coad mille failte, old Christmas! Mearilie dings the wild chime;

Cead mille failte, old Christmas!

Hurrah for the brave Christmas time BY MISS M. A. BARRY.

To the festal hall are thronging The youthful and the gay, Their beauty seeming brighter And music soft is sounding Our ravished ears to greet And words of sweetest welcome To hail us as we meet. But while joy around is beaming And all seems glad and bright

Oh! sure we will remember Our absent friends to night, Within the merry circle The joyous dancers stand, but the There is no thought but pleasure In that light hearted band : We cast aside all sorrow In this brief blissful hour, And e'en forget how darkly The clouds above us lower; But while joy around is beaming, And all seems glad and bright

Our absent friends to night. Orphans' Fair at Union Hall.

Oh! sure we will remember

In consequence of the inclemency of the weather, the fair for the benefit of the Catholic Orphan Asylum was very poorly attended in the early part of the week. However, within the past few days there has been a better attendance, and it is to be hoped that the orphans will not be forgotten during the coming Christmas season, as the remembrance of their unhappy condition must appeal to every true Christian. The noble ladies who have devoted themselves to so holy an object as the care of the thittle ones call on us for that aid which is so much needed Every person can afford to give something to-wards so charitable and Christian a purpose. Saturday being the last day of the fair we hope that the attendance on that occasion will make up for the shortcomings of the previous days.

Our friends, O'Brien and Lydon, have opene at No. 133 Third Street, were the best Wines and Liquors can be obtained for the Christmas

We, the undersigned, feel bound to declare our conviction that it is necessary to the peace and prosperity of Ireland, and would be condu-cive to the strength and stability of the United

Kingdom, that the right of domestic legislation on all Irish affairs should be restored to our country; and that it is desirable that Irishmen should unite to obtain that restoration upon the following principles:

To obtain for our country the right and privilege of managing our own affairs, by a Parliament assembled in Ireland, composed of her Majesty the Sovereign, and the Lords and Com-

mons of Ireland. To secure for that Parliament, under a Federal arrangement, the right of legislating for and regulating all matters relating to the internal affairs of Ireland, and control over Irish resources and revenues, subject to the obligation of contributing our just proportion to the Empire

at large.

To obtain such an adjustment of the relations without any interbetween the two countries, without any inter-ference with the prerogatives of the Crown, or any disturbance of the principles of the Consti

And we hereby invite a Conference, to be held at such time and place as may be found generally most convenient of all those favorable to the above principles, to consider the best and most Alfred Webb. expedient means of carrying them into practical

Captein King-Harman stated that the requis ition had been signed by over 24,000 names.

1. That, as the basis of the proceedings of purpose of filling them up. 1. That, as the basis of the proceedings of this Conference, we declare our conviction that it is essentially necessary to the peace and prosperity of Ireland that the right of domestic legislation on all Irish affairs should be restored to

our country. 2. That, solemnly reasserting the inalienable right of the Irish people to self-government, we declare that the time in our opinion has come when a combined and energetic effort should be made to obtain the restoration of that

That, in accordance with the ancient and constitutional rights of the Irish nation, we claim the privilege of managing our own affairs by a Parliament assembled in Ireland, and composed of the Sovereign, the Lords, and the Commons of Ireland.

4. That, in claiming these rights and privileges for our country, we adopt the principle of a Federal arrangement, which would secure to the Irish Parliament the right of legislating for the Irish Parlament the right of legislating to and regulating all matters relating to the inter-nal affairs of Ireland, while leaving to the Impe-rial Parliament the power of dealing with all questions affecting the Imperial Crown and Governmernment, legislation regarding the colonies and other dependencies of the Crown, the relations of the Empire with Foreign States and all matters appertaining to the defense and stabil-ity of the Empire at large, as well as the power of granting and providing the supplies necessary

the exponent of the opinions of the people of that district in so far as the question of domestic legislation is concerned. On no occasion of recent years was the historic Round Room of the Rotundo filled with such an eminently influential gathering. The Irish Members of Parliament attended in fair numbers, and the clergy and farming classes were well presented.

The Conference lasted four day sending Friday November 21.

On the motion of M. George Bryan, M. P., seconded by Mr. Charles French, the chair was taken by Mr. Wm. Shaw, M. P.

On the motion of the Rev. Mr. Lavelle, seconded by Mr. L. Waldron, the following gentlemen were appointed Hon. Secretaries: John O. Blunden, Philip Callan, M. P., W. J. O'Neill Daunt, E. R. King-Harman and Alfred Webb.

Captain King-Harman read the requisition convening the Conference, which was as follows:—

We, the undersigned, feel bound to declare our conviction that it is necessary to the peace on conviction that it is necessary to the pe

by the rules.

12. That a committee of fifteen be appointed to prepare rules and by-laws for the regulation

of the League.

13. That such rules be submitted to a private meeting of the League, to be held in this building on the 2d of December, and that such meeting do then proceed to settle these rules; and that the first officers of the League be electrically.

Archbishop of Tuam, Rev. J. A. Galbraith

Most Rev. Dr. Mc F. T. C. D.
Hele Mitchell Henry, M.P. Roland P. Blennerhas Bernard McAnulty, wm. J. O'Neill Daunt John Martin, M. P. Rev. T.O'Shea. P.P. Kenelm T. Digby, M.P. J. P. Ronayne, M.P. Wm. Shaw, M.P., L. Waldron, D. L. P. McCabe Fay. John Fergusen,

(3) That sanction of the Trustees be given by a resolution, duly passed by a majority regu-lated in such manner as the Trustees, or major-hundred priests in Ireland. Captain King-Harman stated that the requisition had been signed by over 24,000 names.

The following are the resolutions which were red in the number of Trustees, a special meet-his personal character and his public one, to submitted to the Conference and finally passed. ing of the League shall be convened for the

Irish Northern Presbyterian (great cheering) to be present at such a meeting of his countrymen. He remembered when five Presbyterians men. He remembered when five Presbyterians of Belfast, standing on the Cave Hill, clutched hands together, and vowed before heaven to devote their lives to their country's freedom (loud cheers). Who feared to speak of '98? (renewed cheering). Those men were unsucsessful; but lightly might the green turf lie upon their ashes, and "when cowards mock the patriot's fate, who hangs his head for shame?" (cheers). He was sorry to know from the read-(cheers). He was sorry to know from the read-ing of his country's history that her condition was this —English intellect and English gold had been employed to demoralise the people, to degrade them, to buy them, and to sell them (applause). If he put the stethoscope to the breast of the Irish nation, he found that the pulbeen—for Ireland's freedom (cheers). There were 105 Irish members of the House of Com-

THE HOME RULE CONFERENCE.

The great Home Rule Conference, which has been looked forward to with such an amount of lively interest, met on Tuesday, November 18. That while we believe that in an Irish Parliament the rights and ilberties of all classes of duff countrymen would find their best and of duff countrymen would find their best and of the purpose of considering matters of the purpose of the purpose of considering matters of the purpose of the purpose of considering matters of the purpose of the purpose of considering matters of the purpose of considering matters of the purpose of considering matters of the purpose of the purpose of the purpose of the purpose of t There was such a thing as "amphibology," and that he would say to The O'Conor Don that he had left the most important part unsaid (hear, hear). They had given to themselves the idea that the old Parliament was to be restored, and they were going to consent that it should be restored on a Faderal arrangement. stored, and they were going to consent that it should be restored on a Federal arrangement (applause). He had the fullest confidence in his Catholic fellow-countrymen (cheers). He knew them and loved them. When he grasped the hand of the great Prelate of the West how did he receive him—that big heart in the big frame? He grasped him by the hand with the feeling that he was a brother Irishman, and gave him home, with a sentence written in it with his own hand, a copy of the Word of the Living God, written in Irish (cheers). The doetrine which he would there preach, as a Christian minister, was Glory to God in the highest; on earth peace and good-will to man. Christian minister, was Giory to God in the highest: on earth peace and good-will to man. The reverend gentleman concluded by telling the 105 representatives of Ireland that they would have no chance of again going in for an Irish constituency unless they supported the demand for a restoration of our National Par-

liament (enthusiastic cheers).
The Rev. P. Lavelle, P. P., who was enthuslastically applanded, said he did not intend to instically applanded, said he did not intend to make any lengthened speech, but he stood up to declare, what he often declared before, not alone his adhesion to this great national cause, but his undying faith and his certain hope in its final triumph. He added, moreover, that these were not his own individual sentiments and convictions, but, as his colleague in the same vineyard, Dean McManus, had said that day, that the high hills of Connemars re-schoed the voice the high hills of Connemara re-school the voice of Ireland in demanding liberation; so he declared that the voice of the wild plains of Connemara said that Ireland must be free. He wished as to submit to dictation of that kind, there was not a Catholic Bishop who would tolerate it, and the whole Catholic sanctuary would turn out and say "no." Ascendancy had had its day, the sun of that day is set, and will never rise again in Ireland. He sat some years ago at the side of the unpurchasable John Martin; the sentiment he uttered then he would now repeat: "That he would rather have 105 honest Irish Protestant gentlemen making laws for Ireland in Ireland, than 5,000 English Catholics in England." It was his conviction that that is

hundred priests in Ireland.

Mr. P. J. Smyth, M. P., said he would not have risen at all except that he wished to keep which he attached great importance, clear before the country. In signing the requisition there The Rev. Isaac Nelson, Belfast, on Wednesday addressed the meeting, and, on coming forward, he was cheered enthusiastically. He stated he was proud as an Irishman, and as an Irish Northern Presbyterian (great cheering). The more than the civic care monial was concluded everywhere in a peaceable and orderly manner. In Dublin there were but three constant that act would not put him out of court. He like Mr. City and Maria and the civic ceremonial was concluded everywhere in a peaceable and orderly manner. In Dublin there were but three constant that act would not put him out of court. He like Mr. City and Maria and the civic ceremonial was concluded everywhere in a peaceable and orderly manner. In Dublin there were but three constants of the manner of the requisition—the civic ceremonial was concluded everywhere in a peaceable and orderly manner. In Dublin there were but three constants of the manner. In Dublin there were but three constants of the requisition—the civic ceremonial was concluded everywhere in a peaceable and orderly manner. In Dublin there were but three constants of the requisition—the civic ceremonial was concluded everywhere in a peaceable and orderly manner. In Dublin there were but three constants of the requisition—the civic ceremonial was concluded everywhere in a peaceable and orderly manner. In Dublin there were but three constants of the requisition—the civic ceremonial was concluded everywhere in a peaceable and orderly manner. In Dublin there were but the civic ceremonial was concluded everywhere in a peaceable and orderly manner. In Dublin there were but three constants of the requisition—the civic ceremonial was concluded everywhere in a peaceable and orderly manner. In Dublin there were but the civic ceremonial was concluded everywhere in a peaceable and orderly manner. In Dublin there were but three constants of the civic ceremonial was concluded everywhere in a peaceable and orderly manner. In Dublin there were but the civic ceremonial was concluded everywhere in a peaceable and o

Mr. Butt moved the adjournment of the Con-ference, and said: I have looked forward to this Conference with anxiety. We have passed through four days that have been a crisis in the destinies of Ireland, and never were four days ity of the Empire at large, as well as the power of granting and providing the supplies necessary for Imperial purposes.

5. That, such an arrangement does not in voice any change in the existing constitution of the Imperial Parliament, or any interference with the precipites of the Crown or disturbance of the principles of the constitutions.

6. That, to secure to the Trish people the advantages of constitutions government, it is essential that there should be in Ireland an administration for the principles, by the Ireland and according to gonstitutional government, it is essential that there should be in Ireland an administration for the Purisiples, by the Ireland Parliament, and conducted by Ministers constitutionally responsible to that Parliament.

7. That, in the opinion of this Conference a Federal arrangement, based upon these principis of granting and providing the supplies necessary of granting and providing the supplies necessary for Imperial purposes.

8. That, such an arrangement does not in voice any change in the existing constitution.

1. That, in the opinion of this Conference a Federal arrangement, based upon these principles and the House of Committee of Committee of the House of Committee of Committee of the Lerind name of the principles of the Crown or disturbance of the Irish need to know were those gentlemen present at that meeting to know that the good details as Irical and as I ventured to open this at the existing constitution.

1. That, in the opinion of this Conference a Federal arrangement, based upon these principles and the House of Committee of Irish as Irical meeting to know were those gentlemen present that the effine opinion and its known that the egond the wished to know were those gentlemen present at the through four days that have been a crisis in the wished to know hat the egond he wished to know hat the electors has strengthened the Cornier open details and never use four days that have been a crisis in the wished to know that the electors has sent to the Union is trial,

but the expression of it as free as air, not one word that any man regrets, not one incident that any man would wish to see blotted from this great record of Irish regeneration. I say I believe that the God who has guided and blessed us will guide and bless the efforts that originated with this Conference until they terminate

ventful sitting.

IRISH NEWS.

THE IRISH AT WATERLOO. The follwing hold nominations in the Water-loo Cup for February 1874. Mr. G. F. Wise, Mr. S. Swinburne Mr. W. H. Masey, Mr. W. J. Dunbar, Mr. R. M. Douglas, Mr. T. Caulfield

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION.

At the fortnightly meeting of the Foresters' Court, "Maid of Catherlough," held in the Foresters' Hall, Browne street, Carlow, Past Chief Ranger Gregory Shiels was presented with an address and presentation of a very handsome silver medal of the order for courteous bearing and strict impartiality during the term of office

ILLICIT DISTILLATION IN THE COUNTY DERRY.

On Thursday last, 20th inst., the Draperstown Royal Ir sh Constabulary, consisting of Constable Shannon, with sub-Constables Kirby. Brennan and Loughran, proceeded on revenue duty to the mountains in the neighborhood of Cloan. After an arduous and toilsome search through defiles and ravines, they succeeded in coming upon a miniature distillery, from which the smugglers must have recently fied, warned, I presume, of the approach of the Royal Irish. In the still-house, in which the fire was still burning, they found a still, &c., some barrels, together with several gallons of the "Reai mountain dew." which the smugglers, in their precipitate flight, left behind. Constable Shannon and party evince great zeal in the suppression of illicit distillationin this district.

At the meeting of the Cork Sanitary Associa-

14. (1)—That, in addition to the ordinary resources of the League, it is essential to raise a large Special Fund for the purpose of promoting the organization and success of the movement throughout Great Britain and Ireland: (2) That such fund be vested in the following trustees, whose sanction shall be required to its expenditure by the Council of the League.—Archbishop of Tuam. Rev. J. A. Galbraith.

Complaints were made to the Limerick Town Council that during the past week the knockers had been wrenched off the doors of several houses in the fashionable quarters of the town at a comparatively early hour of the night without any notice having been taken of the out-rage by the watchmen who were supposed at the time to be on their beats. When questioned about the matter the latter protested that they had seen nothing of the perpetrators of the outrage, but one officer more vigilant than the rest declared that he heard them running away. The Council, with that tender consideration for the feelings of the force, which is at once so amiable in its origin and so mischievous in its effects, recommended the watchmen to be more vigilant.

which he did under protest, as Mr. Butt was aware, because it was not a programme he would have framed—he trusted that that act would not put him out of court. He, like Mr. Martin, was a simple repealer, but he did not think it necessary to enter there into that question. If it be the feeling of his countrymen—and from the expression of that Conference he took it so to be—that Federalism was the right thing, was the way to win, he could only say, as an Irishman, he believed it to be an act of particularly and of public virtue to say that he went with him. At the same time, while he abstained from any discussion of that kind, at leading which were by ballot, passed off went with him. At the same time, while he abstained from any discussion of that kind at that time, he hoped he would get credit for all sincerity in avowing his conviction that Repeal of the Union was the only logical ground upon which the nation could stand. If they adopted another ground in the direction of nationality he would go with them, and he hoped it would succeed.

Mr. Betting defeated Mr. Bentley. These, we are glad to say, were the only contests. The elections, which were by ballot, passed of without the slightest commotion. A good deal of anxiety was attached to the result of the Municipal elections in Waterford, as the cry of excessive taxation had been raised with reference to the proposed water supply for the city. Those in favor of securing to the "Urbs Inducta" the benefit of an abundant supply of wholesome water had, as usual, to fight the battle of, progress. It will give pleasure to all having at water had, as usual, to fight the battle of progress. It will give pleasure to all having at heart the public health, to know that the good sense of the electors has strengthened the Corporation, and will give them power to make a practical advance in the path of sanitary reform. In Wexford voting took place for three Wards. For the St. Iberius Ward the selections were Mr. J. J. Walsh, Alderman; Messrs, Edward Walsh, of The People, and W. Simpson, Town Councillors. In St. Selksker's Mr. John Greene.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, DECEMBER 20, 1873.

MAGNUS THE GREAT.

FROM I ISS BROOKE'S "RELIQUES OF IRISH PORTRY." [Continued from our last number.]

Before us, on the crowded shore, Their gloomy standard rose,* And many a chief their navy bore And many princely foes.

And many a proud and bossy shield, And cost of martial mail, And warlike arms of proof they wield,

To guard, or to assai And many a sword with stude engrav'd; In golden pomp was there;! And many a silken standard wav'd Its splendid pride in air.

And many a chief in fight renown'd, Finn of the banquets led, And many a helmet darkly frown'd On many a valiant head

And many a warlike axe was there To hew the ranks of fight; And many a glittering spear in ai Arose with stately height.\$

And many a chief of martial fame,* And prince of mighty sway, All rang'd beneath our banners That memorable day.

Bright waving from its staff, in air, Gall-grenatt high was rais'd. With gems that India's wealth declare, ### In radiant pomp it >laz'd. The next in rank, and next in name

Gaul's Fuillaing-torrigh | rose, Attendant on its master's fame, And dreadful to his foes. Oft, while the field of death he brav'd,

Triumphant in his might, High o'er the ranks its beauty wav'd, And led the rage of fight

At length we mov'd;-then was the shock! Then was the battle's roar! Re-echoing shouts from rock to rock, Resounding, shook the shore!

With tenfold might each nerve was strung Each bosom glow'd with flame! Each chief exulting, forward sprung, And rush'd to promis'd fame!

The foe recall'd-fierce on we prest For freedom or for death!-Each arm to vengeance was addrest, And victory gasp'd for breath. §§

* An allusion, apparently to the raven, which was the

† It will be observed here, that the troops of Magnu wear coats of mail, while the Irish have none. In like manner, our brother Celts, the Gauls in Hannibal's army at the battle of Cannæ, are represented as fighting stripped to the waist. Cambrensis mentions the Irish as despising the Anglo-Normans for protecting themselves with armor; and against the English and their allies on the Continent, the Irish Brigade are described as doing

some of their best jobs, stripped to their shirts! # Golden hilled swords (says Walder) have been found in great abundance in this kingdom; and we are told, in the life of St. Bridget, that the King of Leinster presented to her father, Dubtachus, a sword ornamented with many costly jewels which the pious virgin pur loined, from Dubtachus, and sold for the charitable pur-

pose of relieving the necessities of the poor." Cambrensis says, respecting the manner in which the

i. They (observes Stanihurst, of the Irish) grasp about the middle heavy spears, which they do not hold pendant at their sides under their arms, but hurl with all their strength over their heads. Herris adds, that, notwithstanding the great length of those spears, the Irish launched them with such strength, that no coat of mail was proof against them, but would be "pierced through on both sides."

*"The repetition (says Miss Brooke) of the word Many is exactly litera; it had an admirable effect in the original, and (she adds, with excellent taste) I thought also appeared well in an English dress." th "The Blazing Sun," the name of the famous standard of Finn.

it Literally, "with precious stones from the country of the east."

Ill The banner of the tribe of Morni. §§ A noble idea.

[To be continued.]

Romance of Real Life-Old Prisons.

BY FRANK THORPE PORTER, ESQ., A. M.

which still bear the name of Newgate, whilst its front constitutes a considerable portion of a cockle party at Irishtown, superintended small locality, the aspect of which suggests no idea of verdure, nevertheless it is called Green witnessed what was then termed the "royal witnessed what was then termed the "royal". street. The interior is not well adapted for security, as numerous escapes have proved; and cleanliness ceases to be a difficulty, and merges into impossibility. It is a place replete with fatal memories, which it is not the object of this fatal memories, which it is not the object of this contribution to evoke, and, consequently, the reader will not have to recoil from an unexaggerated description of human suffering. In one was making a tour through the south of Ireland, and after an interval of about six weeks, he reads to the right of the entrance, was the place of confinement for the condemned, the walls of which in former days exhibited initials, and sometime entire names, of unhappy denizens. In the year 1815, after the execution of a culprit for forging notes of the Bank of Ireland, the following lines were found pencilled on the door of his cell:-

"Unhappy wretch, whom Justice calls
To bide your doom within these walls,
Know that to thee this gloomy cell
May prove, alsa! the porch of Hell—
Thy crimes confest, thy sina forgiven,
Mysterious change! It leads to Heaven.

it approached, M. Byrneremarked to the Sherifich that as Mrs. Bond was with her husband, she would be deeply shocked by seeing a person pass to that seaffold on which, it was suprosed. Mr. Byrne then suggested, that they should stoop and creep noiselessly by the door, so as to escape her observation. His wish was complied with; and on reaching the drop, he turned to the sheriff, and remarked, with an air of great satisfaction, "We managed that uncommonly well." This spontaneous solicitude to spare the feelings of an afflicted female, surpasses even the gallant Count Dillon, who was one of the victims of the Beign of Terror in France, and who, when he arrived at the guillotine, was requested by a female fellow-sufferer to precedelher, upon which the preuz chapatier saluted her with courtly grace, and stepped forward saying. Any thing to oblige a lady." If the reader will forgive this digression, he shall be re-conducted, but not as a criminal, to the "Old Prisons."

"Your Grace must lose; Flood can't play your match, he is to be hang on Saturday." It was too he has do to go tooking for watches and pocket books on the reads outside Luplin, so he was caught at last, just near Merrica church. Baron George tried him, and he was found guilty. The judge told him to expect no mercy, so he is to die at Newgate on Saturday." "This a device the market, for he was rather badly conducted, and he has but a very short time to make his sout. It is a pity for poor Flood; he has phayed a losing game at last. He was always in ay bere, and would win at any odds, but Tom Calvin will beat him now on a is." His Excellency departed greatly disconcerted; he felt that he had been too hasty in his very inti-

In the year 1810, a manufacturing goldsmith of great respectability, named Gonne, lived in Crow street. His establishment was celebrated for the superior execution of chased work, especially in watch-cases, and he had occasionally extensive orders from the house of Roskill of Liverpool, the reputation of which for first-rate watches and chronometers, was then, as it is still, extremely high. Mr. Gonne indulged himself in the purchase of a splendid gold watch of Roskill's best make, and prided himself not a little on the possession of an article not to be surpassed either in exquisite ornamentation or accuracy of movement. He was fond of pedestrian excursions, and his hours of relaxation were frequently devoted to a ramble along the were frequently devoted to a ramble along the low road to Lucan, which is certainly not inferior, in picturesque scenery, to any other of the many beautiful localities in the vicinity of Dublin; but on one night Mr. Gonne came home greatly disgusted with his promenade, and avowing a determination never again to set foot on "that nasty road." He did not bring home his beautiful watch, and it transpired that a man of small stature had disturbed an agreeable reverie by requesting to be accomodated with whatever money Mr. Gonne had in his possession, and that he also expressed great admiration of his watch, and the desire to become the proprietor of such a splendid article. The propin-quity of a large pistol induced a speedy compli-ance with the disagreeable demand. On his arrival in Dublin, Gonne declared that he had been robbed by "a little tailor." He stated that

the fellow's features were concealed by a veil, and that as soon as he got the watch and a small sum of money into his possession, he managed to ascend the wall of Woodland's demesne with surprising agility, and on it he seated himself "cross-legged." He then addressed the victim 'cross-legged." of his depredation by name, and assured him that his watch would be safely kept for three weeks, and that a fall opportunity should be afforded him for redeeming it, at twenty guineas. Mr. Gonne pursued his way home, and speedily apprised the authorities of the outrage which had been perpotrated. He declared that he had never beheld the robber before, to his knowledge; that he did not recognize his voice, but he felt satisfied that he was a tailor, from the manner in which he sat on the wall. An experienced peace-officer who heard the description, agreed with Gonne that the delinquent was a tailor, and added, that he knew the man. It appeared, that there was a little knight of the thimble, of most remarkable activity, named Flood, he was of dissipated habits, and was known at the Racket court, at John's lane, where

his play was most astonishing, he rarely missed

of rackets, unless at very great odds. Flood

was sought for, but was not forthcoming. provincial towns were searched in vain, and it autonomy.

was supposed that he had left the country, when he was apprehended, almost in the act of and free institutions among all nations, and opneither the crested helmet can defend the head, nor the iron folds of the armor the body. Whence it has happened in our time, that the whole thigh of a soldier, though cased in well-tempered armor, but he been looped off by a single blow from the axe; the whole limb falling on one side of the horse, and the expiring body on the other. to have been acquired by highway robbery, were found. There was a case quite sufficient for the conviction of Flood, in the affair for which he was apprehended; but it was deemed expedient to investigate several other charges, and amongst them the robbery of Mr. Gonne, who minutely detailed all the circumstances of his disagreeable adventure on the Lucan road, but he could not identify the prisoner. He was then directed by the magistrate to pass around to the rear of the bench, and view a number of watches which were in the drawer, of which the magistrate had the

key. His watch was not amongst them. Flood was committed for trial, and sent to Newgate on two other charges, but the robbery of Mr. Gonne was not considered one on which an indictment could be sustained.

At the period to which this narrative refers, there was a Lord Lieutenant in Ireland belonging to the highest rank of nobility. His tastes and amusements were rather dissimilar to those of our present Viceroy. His personal undertaking was sufficient for the disposal of three or four bottles of claret after dinner. He was so [Chapter Third,]

No place of confinement could be built with a greater tendency to deter persons from becoming its inmates, than the former city gaol of Dublin; tent," visited John's Weil in its national designation and tent, "visited John's Weil in its national designation and much of its popularity amongst "choice spirits."

He dined at Donnybrook fair, "up stairs in a tent," visited John's Weil in its national designation and much of its popularity amongst "choice spirits." sport of cockfighting," in Clarendon street, and his fingers were no strangers to the "gloves," But his favorite amusement was harmless and graceful—he played rackets frequently in John's lane, and took great pleasure in witnessing a match well contested by first-rate players. At turned to Dublin, to receive some English visitors of distinguished position and convivial propensities. Amongst them was Lord Sydney Osborne, the brother of the Duke of Leeds This nobleman prided himself upon his skill at rackets, and on the day of his arrival, stated at the viceregal table that he was open to play any man in the world for a thousand guineas. His Excellency immediately took up the wager, and undertook to find a successful competitor for his noble guest. It was stipulated that the match oner experienced the "mysterions change" which his untimely fate led him so fully to appreciate.

When Oliver Bond was under sentence of death for treason, and whilst there was every probability that the law would take its course he was permitted, during the daytime, to occupy an upper apartment, the door of which was partly of glass. Mrs Bond was as much with him as the regulations permitted, and was sitting in this room upon the day when Mr. should be played within three weeks, at the Kildare street Club Racket court. On the fol-lowing morning the Lord Lieutenant proceeded

Michael William Byrne was executed as a United Irishman. The fatal procession had to pass close by the door of Bond's apartment, and, as it approached, M Byrne remarked to the Sherist, "your Grace must lose; Flood can't play your that as Mrs. Bond was with her husband, she match, he is to be hung on Saturday. He played rackets well, but he played some queer tricks

(To be continued.)

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

The friends of Ireland and the friends of universal freedom have long felt the want on this coast of a newspaper which should rigorously exclude from its columns all matters not tend ing to the advocacy of their principles, the de-fense of their rights, the increase of their knowledge and numbers, the elevation of their sentiments and character, and the formation of an effective union among all sections, parties, creeds and classes of liberty-loving Irishmen

and their allies. To supply this want, as well as to contribute something towards the establishment of a Republic on Irish soil, and the spread of free institutions to every part of the earth, has the NATIONALIST been established. The importance of the work to be performed and the necessity of performing it well, have led to the formation of a Joint-tock Company of Irishmen, Irish-Americans and others, under the title of "The NATIONALIST PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COM-PANY." This Company undertakes to publish the Nationalist in future, and pledges itself

that this newspaper shall be distinguished by the following characteristics.

1. The main object of the NATIONALIST shall be to assist in the establishment of a REPUBLIC ON Issue son. As means towards that end, it will inculcate the necessity of a cordial union among all sections of Irishmen, irrespective of creed, race or locality; the advisability of forgiving and forgetting past differences; the need that exists for harmony among the different organizations of Irishmen; the futility of expecting Irish liberty from any other source than Irish arms in Irish hands; the duty that is incumbent on Irish-Americans to sympathize with and assist their brothers at home; and the most efficient mode of rendering that assistance most conducive a ball, and none would encounter him in a match

to its intended object.

2. It will advocate the cause of all oppressed peoples, and the signt of every nation to its own

is believed to be not only expedient, but necessary, ... eligious differences have been the bane of many generations of Irishmen. Provided, however, that current religious news may be inserted without prejudicial comments.

5. Sectionalism, or ignorant prejudices arising among men because of their coming from different parts of Ireland, shall be discountenanced,

nd its criminality exposed.

6. No line of the Nationalist shall ever be devoted to indulgence in unfriendly personali-ties. When, however, the principles of Irish nationality or of American republicanism are

nationality or of American republicanism are attacked, the attack shall be vigorously repelled.

7. In the politics of the City of San Francisco and of the State of California, the NATIONALIST shall be strictly neutral, regarding party affiliations as no cause for making any man a friend or an enemy; and it shall neither advocate nor attack the claims of any political party or individual when seeking political position, Federal, State or Municipal.

State or Municipal.

8. It will also be neutral but friendly ia its treatment of the internal affairs of the United States, but in reference to the foreign policy of the country, it will hold itself thoroughly inde-

9. A speciality will be made of giving pub-licity to all matters of interest to the Irish societies and military companies of the City and of the State.

10. The Labor movement and the respective rights and obligations of Workingmen and Capitalists shall receive that attention which their great importance demands.

The main object of this undertaking being the union of Irishmen with a view towards Irish inde-pendence, all the obstacles which might impede that union have been, as far as possible, removed, so that the N. TIONALIST might furnish a platform broad enough to give standing room to all genu-ine lovers of liberty, and there shall not be any deviations from these principles permitted in the columns of this journal under any cir-cumstances. Among the stockholders of this Company are representatives of almost all the Irish organizations of California, whethe rev-olutionary, benevolent, literary or military. While we rely on our future performances rather than our present promises, while we believe ourthan our present promises, while we believe our-selves competent, as well as determined, to repel the atlacks of all enemies of our cause, and while we acknowledge having already received generous support, we yet invite the cordial cooperation of all to enable us to make the NA-

That, in the opinion of this Conference a the Orangemen with them . MOGRANG NAMUH 10.

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RISING OF

With an Account of the Volunteers. French Alliances and Expeditions.

> Continued from our last number, CHAPTER XIX.

[Concluded,] VINEGAR-HILL-SUMMARY.

Of the numbers and losses at Ross, Cloney about 2,000 men, of all arms, with several pieces of cannon, were opposed by not much more on either side could never be accurately ascertained, but was supposed to have been about side wounded, including John Kelly, who was disabled early in the action. We lost a valua-Protestant gentleman of great respectability, high character, and undoubted courage."

Had the peasants of Wexford remained sober, had fallen into the hands of the rebels; and it lution in battle." was proved that messengers were on the point of being sent from Waterford by the treasurers flict between the Wexford peasantry and the of the United Irishmen to summon the people of the South to rise."

On the morning of the 9th of June, the Wexwere armed with guns, the rest with pikes, which gave them the appearance of a moving pieces of artillery, but were deficient in gun-night attacks, they must have succeeded. Such in the Centre. Some, however, were partycolored, and equal in size to the king's colors, Their leaders were observed riding through the Their leaders were observed and giving orders, insurgents had conscient the ranks, marshalling them and giving orders. Wexford army; the number may be conjectured, Colonel Skerret arrived with 300 Durham Fencibles. These English mercenaries were conveyed to Arklow in carriages and cars, accordmight arrive fresh at the scene of action. The garrison of Arklow consisted of 1600 men, comsome time proposed retreating, but was oppo- of shells. sed by Colonel Skerret, whose resolution on that occasion," says Gordon, "saved Arrlow, his attack in four columns, whilst his calvary fire slackened, the ammunition of the English king's army began to fail, that of the people was exhausted. At this period that true-blooded Irishman Father Michael Murphy, while leading on his men, shouting and waving in his hand a fine standard with a cross snd "liberty or death" inscribed on it, fell by a caunou shot, which event spread dismay among his people, and turned the fortune of the day. About eight o'clock in the evening, just as the English king's army were going to retreat, the people retired unpursued from Arklow, having only lost, by Gordon's account, from 300 to 400

Meantime the Protestants of the counties of Down and Antrim, in Ulster, began to stir themselves. The English foxes have asserted that the Ulster Protestants rose up, but on perceiving that the movement in the south was of a Popish nature, threw down their arms and retired in disgust. Why one would think that those English thought any legend good enough for an Irish Protestant to swallow. The tussle in the south began on the 23d of May, and was decided on the 21st of June, at Vinegar-hill. The Utster men rose up on the 7th of June, a fortnight after the southerns, and their tussle was decided on the 13th of June, at Ballynahinch. So much for English lies and Irish Protestant credulity.

On the 7th of June a true-blooded Irishman, Henry M'Cracken, led on 500 men to attack Antrim, where a sharp scuffle ensued, but the garrison receiving reinforcements, the insurgents were at last defeated with the loss of 150 men. 'Tis hard to write it, but we must. The Lord O'Neill, the degenerate descendant of Nial the Grand, king of all Ireland, invader of Nial the Grand, King of an Archard, subduing this rebellion of a month, which are believed beyond the tenth part of Ireland, for the English conspirators against his brother-

The Protestants of Down, electing Henry Munro (a true-blooded Irishman) for their leader, laid an ambuscade on the 9th of June for one Colonel Stapleton, who was marching through their country with some English mercenaries called York Fencibles, a lot of yeomen, Thus was that great English conspiracy and two pieces of cannon. The insurgents falling on those fellows killed or took sixty. including Mortimer, Vicar of Portaferry, who had established despotism, drove the United Irish Irishmen. After this victory the Downmen men to attempt separation, massacred the peoassembled at Ballynahmeh on the 12th of June, to the number of about 4000, and General Nugent marching from Belfast, arrived at the same place with 1500 men. Too confident of success, Munro opposed the proposal of a night now has a population of 1,500,000.

'98 attack, when the licentious and defenceless state of the English king's army offered an easy conquest.

Early on the 13th the conflict began; the Down men were at first victorious, but finally defeated with a loss of 150 men, and the army lost about 40. Meantime an immense army lost about 40. Meantime an immense we will be a lost of the solution with the ASSAULT ON ROSS--ASSAULT ON ARKLOW-TUMULTS Irishman, attacked Brigadier-General Moore, IN ULSTER AFFRAYS AT ANTRIM AND BALLYNA- who was at the head of 1500 men, with artillery. HINCH-BATTLE OF Fook's MILE-BATTLE OF The action took place at Fook's mill, and the object of General Roche was to get at Ross, and seize the English supplies. From the na. thus speaks: "The garrison, which consisted of ture of the ground, General Roche could not bring his pikemen, into action, otherwise he would have destroyed Moore's force. Roche, A with only 650 gunsmen, maintained the fight than 3,000 of our men, who were engaged after the first two hours in the morning. The loss rount of retreating when he received a reinpoint of retreating, when he received a reinforcement of two regiments under Lord Dal-300 killed on each side, and about 500 on each housie. Hearing of this, Roche having expended all his powder, fell back in good order, carrying with him five out of his six small canon ble officer in Mr. John Boxwell, of Sarshill, a These had been tied to cars with ropes, and one falling into a ditch, he left it there. Cloney says "that Moore lost 200 killed and a great number wounded. The Wexfordians lost far and held Ross, a universal rising would have less, and there were no prisoners taken at NATIONALITY ALONE taken place, and the whole province of Munster either side. This was the most honorable action would have been in arms. "For;" says Musting three weeks," says Gordon, "an undisciplined tants of most parts of that province were to and unorganized mob had arrived at some dehave risen by a preconcerted plan, if that town gree of military skill, and acquired much reso-

The final engagement which decided the con-English government, took place at Vinegar-hill near Enniscorthy, and about ten miles from Wexford town. In this engagement the peasfordians, amounting, 'tis said to about 20,000, antry had no powder, and General Roche's divimarched along from Gorey to Arklow; 5,000 sion was not up in time for the fight, but only arrived to cover the retreat of the Wexfordians. We have no account of the number killed and forest, and they were furnished with three wounded at Vinegar-hill. The English list was color, about two feet square, with a yellow harp proposals were made to Munro at Ballynahiuch. and Roche at Fook's-mill, and over-ruled; the same occurred at Vinegar hill. " On the summit of this hill," says an eminent writer, "the insurgents had collected the remains of their the people had rushed forward, Arklow would from General Lake deciding that 20,000 regular have fallen into their power, as it was not can troops were necessary for the attack. The peaspable of defence till the 9th, on which day antry had dug a slight ditch around a large exsmall half-disabled cannon, some swivels, and not above two thousand fire-arms of all descriping to the French republican fashion, that they General Lake considered that two thousand fire-arms, in the hands of infuriated and courageous men, supported by multitude of pikeians having then assailed both sides of the men, might be equal to ten times the number town, a smart tussle ensued, and the assailants mingled with their relatives, and fought with cannons' mouths. General Needham after men, who had fallen in crowds by the bursting

were prepared to do execution on the fugitives. One of the columns (whether by accident or design is strongly debated) did not arrive in time at its station, by which the insurgents were enabled to retreat to Wexford, through a country where they could not be pursued by calvary or cannon. It was astonishing with what fortifude the peasantry, uncovered, stood the tremendous fire opened upon the four sides of their position; a stream of shells and grape was poured on the multitude; the leaders encouraged them by exhortations, the women by their cries, and every shell that broke amongst the crowd was followed by shouts of defiance. General Lake's horse was shot, many officers wounded, some killed, and a few gentlemen became invisible during the heat of the battle. The troops advanced gradually but steadily up the hill; the peasantry kept up their fire, and maintained their ground, their cannon was nearly useless, their powder deficient, but they died fighting at their post. At length, enveloped in a torrent of fire, they broke, and sought their safety through the space that General Needham had left by the nonarrival of his column. They were partially charged by some cavalry, but with the little execution; they retreated to Wexford, and that night occupied the town."

"The complete suppression of this short rebellion," says Mr. Newenham, "appears to have ultimately induced the necessity of employing more that 190,000 soldiers of different descriptions, including upwards of 16,621 belonging to the domestic disposable force of England." The number of peasants massacred in '98 is stated at 50,000 and 20,000 mercenaries fell beneath the arms of a virtuous and indignant people. The expense of getting up and subduing this rebellion of a month, which at no was enormous; and is estimated (together with the cost of the Union) at twenty-one millions. As we said before, if we were all United Irishman, no power on earth could stand against us; as it was, had the peasants of Wexford been

tors in 1783 stopped reform, they disbanded the the Volunteers, opposed Catholic Emancipation,

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Co. D. Meagher Guards; Captain, J. Eagan; D. T. Sullivan, First Lieutenant; D. J. Sullivan, Second Lieutenant; drill in Armory Hall.

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tenant; crill in Irish-American Hall eyery Trursusy
Co. H. MacMahon Guards; Captain, J. H. McMenomy;
First Lieutenant, H. Casey; Second Lieutenant, E.
F. Gleason; drill in Hall corner Sixth and Market
every Tuesday,
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Co. A. Legion of St Patrick; Captain, M. B. Hughes;
drill in Hibernia Hall every Tuesday.

Hibernia Rifles: Gaptáin, 'Phomas Desmond; First Lieutenant, M. J. Gaven; Second Lieutenant, John McGrath; First Sargeant, J. J. Carroll; Second Sergeant, J. B. Walsh; Third Sargeant, Thomas Flynn, drill in Irish American Hall every Wednes-

Jackson Dragoons; Cantain, M. Greans; E. McPhil-lips, First Lieutenant, T. W. Collins, Second Lieu-tenant; P. F. McGrath, Brevet Second Lieutenant. Drill in La Grande Armory, every Friday Sons of the Emerald Isle-Meet first Wednesday of the month at Irish-American Hall. Nicholas Ennis, President; P. A. Dacey, V. P.; J. O'Brien, R. S.; P.S. Guerin, F. S.; J. Burke, C. S.; J. O'Connell, T.; Dr., Newell, corner Mission and New Montgomery, Physician.

Laborers' Protective and Benevolent Association—Meet first Friday of each month at Irish-American Hall. M. Sullivan, President; M. Callahan, Secretary.

M. Sutilvan, President; M. Callahan, Secretary.

St. Joseph's Temperance, L. and B. Association—Meet every Sunday at two o'clock P. M. Daniel MacSweeney, President; M. O'Brien Secretary.

St. Mary's Temperance and Literary Society—Meet every Sunday in the basement of St. Mary's Cathedral. J. Anderson, President.

Remittances (Now A) Father Matthew Temperance Society—Leet every Sunday evening in Irish-American Hall. Henry Hall, President.

St. Joseph's Benevolent Society—Meet in basement of

Winne, Secretary.

Irish Volunteers—Captain, T. Lynch; drill on Mon-Thomas F. Burke Circle, F. B—Centre, P. H. Lydon Secretary, Thomas K.-hoe.

Secretary, Thomas K-hoe.

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Hibernia Hall. J Barrett, President; J. M. Dwyer, V. P.; J. B. Harrington R. S.; M. Kelly, F. S.; C. Dillon, T.
Division No. 2.—Meet first Thursday of the month at
Hibernia Hall Wm. Stronger December 1. B. Oller Hibernia Hall, Wm. Simpson President; J. B. Oliver V. P. B. McDermott, R. S.; J. Reed, F. S.; M. Mc

Manomy, T.

Division No. 3.—Meet third Tuesday of the month of Charter Oak Hall. H. Gallagher, President; I.

D. Ryan, V. P.; E. Herrick, F. S.; J. Gallagher, R. S.

Charter Oak Hall. H. Gallagher, President; P. D. Ryan, V. P.; E. Herrick, F. S.; J. Gallagher, R. S.; C. Farrelly, T.
Division No. 4.—Meet first and third Friday of the mo that Irish-American Hall. J. Butler, President; J. H. Gilmore, V. P.; T. D. Sullivan, R. S.; T. Flanagan, F. S.; P. Kendrick, T.
Division 5.—Meet first Wednesday of the month at their Hall, Dolores Street. P. R. Haana, President; B. Rierdon, V. P.; J. McGrath, R. S.; P. Harrington, F. S.; John Kenny, T.
Division 6.—Meet second and fourth Friday of the month at Charter Oak Hall. M. C. Hassett, President, J. J. Desmond, V. P.; James P. Meagher, R. S.; E. R. Birmingham, F. S.; Thos, Donnelly, T.
Division 7.—Meet first Tuesday of the month at Riggers' and Stevedones' Hall, Pacific street, W. Higgins, President; J. W. Murphy V.P.; B. C. Mooney R. S.; J. Kelly, F. S.; J. O'Callaghan, T.
Division No. S.—Meet at Tammany Hall. W. Gilleran, President; D. Coyne, V. P.; H. McClosky, F. S.; T. Flynn, R. S.; T. Laughlin, T.
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we intend to make a standing Directory for all the Irish Organizations, military and civic, on this Coast. To enable us to supply omissions, and to make the Directory full and satisfactory, we respectfully call on the Secretaries of the different Irish societies of the city and the State to forward us at once the names of their officers, the time and place of meeting, the date of their organization, and whatever other information they may deem important. We will publish all matters of importance without charge.

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SAN FRANCISCO, DECEMBER 20, 1873

"Nationality is no longer an unmeaning or despised name among us. It is welcomed by the higher ranks; it is the inspiration of the bold, and the hope of the name among us. It is welcomed by the higher ranks; it is the inspiration of the bold, and the hope of the people; it is the summary name for many things; it seeks a literature made by Irishmen and colored by our scenery, manners and characters; it desires to see Art applied to express Irish thoughts and belief: it would make our music sound in every parish at twilight, our pictures sprinkle the walls of every house, and our poetry and history sit at every hearth. It would thus create a race of men full of a more intensely Irish character and knowledge, and to that race it would give Ireland; it would give them the seas of Ireland to sweep with their nets and launch on with their navy, the harbors of Ireland to receive greater commerce than any with their nets and launch on with their havy, the habors of Ireland to receive greater commerce than any island in the world; the soil of Ireland to live on by more millions than starve here now; the fame of Ireland to enhance by their genius and valor. The Independence of Ireland to guard by laws and arms."

Thomas Davis.

"Who is abject enough to despair of the Cause of Right, and Truth, and Freedom."

JOHN MITCHEL, Oct. 25th, 1853.

PEACE BETWEEN REPUBLICS.

However little may be our wish to enter into any controversy which may seem to be extrinsic to our dearest object, we nevertheless feel it to be our duty to enter a protest against a series of statements which are no better than malicious libels, and well calculated, emanating from the source they do, to misrepresent the Irish Race, by the usurpation of a name. We refer to some unwarrantable statements in a pseudo-Irish journal in reference to the questions at present pending between the United States and Spain, and duty impels us to enter a protest against such a warped and distorted view being obtruded in any place where it could be mistaken for an exposition of Irish sentiments.

In the struggle which is going on in Spain at the present day we recognize the vitality of the Republican principle so dear to every Irishman, and every freeman, winning its way against the worn out system of monarchy.

The difficulties under which our Statesmen have labored, in the adjustment of the very intricate questions of international law involved by the Cuban imbroglio, have been materially increased by the monotonous and unreasoning cry of a certain class of newspapers, who clamor so doggedly for war as to become annoying from their very persistency. Totally ignoring the possibility of an adjustment at once amicable and honorable, and utterly blind in their own case to the fallibility of human judgment, these organs, on more or less apparently explicable grounds, continue to peal forth their constant slogan, and hounding the people on to bloodshed, endeavor to persuade the world that they are merely embodying the popular wishes:

It appears reasonable that, while justice should be as sternly meted out to a nation as to an individual, some respect should be paid to the diviner attribute mercy, and that we should exhaust all other means at our command betore, by a sweeping condemnation, we involve the innocent with the guilty.

America has looked with forbearance on the shortcomings of other nations ere this. Perhaps it was the natural affection of the offspring for the parent that palliated in her eyes abroad, we heartily wish the blind ferocity of England towards American citizens, when the Manchester martyrdom sent a chill of horror through the length and breadth of the land. Perhaps it was this perverted filial instinct; perhaps, "The jingle of the guinea helps the hurt that honor feels." but be the cause what it may, that act of civilized barbarism, beside which the recent Cuban atrocity sinks into insignificance, remains to this hour unatoned for and unrepented of. Yet should not Spain be entitled to as much of our forbearance as ever was England? Spite the violent outbreak of a soi disant Catholic and Irish contemporary in its issue of last week, we think it should be. The periodical referred to, with a far deeper sense of the difficulties of Cuba than it has ever evinced for the crying wrongs of the country whose nationality it professes, urges the government to desist from this "pandering to Spain," cries out for the extinction of that struggling Republic, and exults in flinging its little handful of filth at the monument of genius and liberty which Castelar government will oppose the Home Rule movehas been at such pains to erect. It asserts that we have no concern in the well-being of Spain; what need we care if its "government be good, bad, or indifferent?" How shortsighted selfishness is! Must not the spread of Republicanism be of obvious advantage to the United States, the premier Republic of the world? A hint at the finer feelings of national honor would of course be lost on the obtuse sensibilities of our contemporary. Yet we can almost fancy the world turned backward four centuries; we can in imagination behold Christopher Columbus, dismissed with scouting from the English court, yet firm and persevering still in the consciousness of a noble purpose, presenting his apparently chimerical project for the assistance of the war-drained Spanish coffers. We can appreciate the marvellous faith of the resolution that impelled Isabella to pawn her jewels, and thereby furnish means to Columbus to pioneer for Europeans the way to these lands which we to-day inhabit. And breaking the thread of this old-world meditation comes the ingrate selfish snarl of our contemporary-"This desire of being lenient towards Spain is an unwarrantable departure from the traditional policy of the United States." As if peace, where war is unnecessary, were not the real policy of every state that ever has been, or ever will be. And it remains to be seen whether peace be still possible for this State or not, We will at least hope for our own sakes, and for the sake of a struggling sister Republic, that it may be

Throughout his entire rhapsody our contem- nate about six months hence.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST. porary indulges rather in bombast than in argument; and in his sole logical essay startles us a little by deducing, from premises which are only false, an inference which is both false nd absurd. From the untrue statement that our national Fathers intended us to hold completely aloof from all transatlantic difficulties, he infers that a republic in Spain is a thing in which we have no interest, and proceeds to deduce, from the same premises, that forbearance would be detrimental to America at present. How our contemporary, arguing from the alleged injunction of neutrality laid on us by our Founders, arrives at the conclusion that we should declare war against Spain, is best known to himself, and we content ourselves with exposing the data of his logic, and leave sensible people to follow them to their issue. We would only contrast the conduct of Spain, with that of some other nations, notably England, during the years of the Rebellion, when our own existence trembled in the balance. Did Spain avail herself of the opening afforded by that his ideas in prose and poetry in the columns of internecine quarrel to aggrandize herself at our expense? Were there any Alabamas fitted out at Spanish ports to cripple our commerce? was not Spain almost the only European power which preserved a strict and friendly neutrality? Now is the time for our nation to evince her grateful memory of Spain's unvarying good feeling, from the time we threw off the British yoke, down to a very recent period. Let us not endeavor to overthrow a struggling republic, but rather lend a hand to place it on a firmer basis.

CHRISTMAS!

We are now drawing close to the 1873rd anniversary of the accession of King Christmas, the only King whom we willingly acknowledge. The present is popularly a season for jocularity and enjoyment, for outstretching of friendly hands and outpouring of friendly toasts; it should also call for reflection and retrospect-

"Where are the fingers that long ago

Hung up the holly and mistletoe? Where are all the warm hearts that once would have beat responsively to the toast, "Prosperity to Ireland?" Scatdearest wishes for this festive season a deeply breathed. shed so fondly in life, and for which many of them laid down their lives. We can enjoy our Christmas with a lighter conscience and as deep joy while we feel that we are marching hand-in-hand with the "Departed spirits of the mighty dead," whose memory ought "to cheer our strife for liberty and teach us to unite." can all cherish the hope, nay feed on the certainty, that some future Christmas day will see us sitting by an Irish hearth, and speaking of the days of servitude and exile as a thing of the past, even as we might relate the incidents of some ghastly dream which our awakened energy has cast off. This is a time for sadness and a time for hope. Sadness, for the loss of those who can no longer share our bright anticipations; and hope for the fulfilment of those glorious aims which it was their pride to prosecute even in sadness. To the earnest laborers in our cause we hold out this hope as emblem atic of the season, and to the Irish race, at home and

A MERRY CHRISTMAS!

THE ROTUNDO CONFERENCE.

The Irish press at present is wrapped up in the business and details of the Home Rule conference lately held in the Dublin Rotundo Full length reports of the speeches, and descriptions of the entire modus operandi, give the subject a very exclusive prominence. Some of the papers involve themselves in the tweedledum and tweedledee mazes, by endeavoring to discriminate the fine drawn distinctions between Federalism and Home Rule. To us who regard both movements as means to an end, and not very expeditious means either, this prominence seems to be rather unduly rewarded, and to the exclusion of much that is of more practical national value. Allowing for a moment that Home Rule could be carried without expense and without opposition, which we know for a fact to be impossible, inasmuch as the English ment as determinedly as if it were one truly national; but allowing, we say, that it could be thus carried, in what respect would the country be materially or permanently benefited thereby We know by experience in what way the legislation of a body of landholders is likely to affect the fate of their dependant tenants. We have seen the Land Act, which Gladstone introduced with a flourish of trumpets as destined to prove a panacea for all Ireland's troubles, operate (where it did affect a change) only to grind the oppressed peasant still lower to the dust. We rint an article this week from the "Dundalk Democrat" which well puts forward the deceit and trickery by which that act has been, not only ended, but converted into an instrument of torture. It is hopeless folly to expect justice for Ireland from an English parliament, it is as senseless to look for it in the legislation of those who are, many of them, now merely absentee spendthrifts, but who under the "regime" of Home Rule would return as authorized tyrants. minds, till the curtain rises on the grand drama of Irish revolution; but let all true Nationalists remember, THAT IT IS ONLY BY THE SWORD THAT WE CAN SECURE OUR COUNTRY'S INDEPENDENCE, AND THAT ALL OTHER MEANS RESORTED TO ARE ONLY A WASTE OF NATIONAL MIND AND STRENGTH.

NEITHER Whitney nor Chief Scannell can oltain any official recognition from the Auditor until the Fire Commissioner treable is over. It is expected to termi-

THE TRUE NATIONAL SENTIMENT.

Last week occasion was taken to point ou that men who were in the position, and pos-sessed the ability, to give Irishmen a thorough political education based upon TRUTH, invariably refrained from doing so. It is unnecessary to say anything of the motives which actuate such men to adopt this unmanly, unwise, and injurious policy; but it is intended to keep before the Irish public mind with an unflagging and persistent zeal the undeniable fact that leading Irish politicians have for years past, and as many regret, up to the present day shirked their duty in not giving their countrymen the benefit of this very thorough political education based upon that incomparable and much neglected

octrine of truth Of all the Irishmen who have flung themselves into the struggle for Irish indepen-dence in modern times, there were but four who dence in modern times, tales were really made the mental resolve to promulgate the doctrine of Irish nationality from an imperishable foundation such as the great principle, truth, can supply. The names of those nen to whom allusion has been made were Davis, Duffy, Mitchel and Martin. Davis put his resolve in practice when he launched forth the "Nation," every line teeming with truthful instruction for his countrymen whem he truly served that they might raise their fallen country which he warmly loved. That paper exists, but in his time it was truly "racy of the soil." Duffy says: "Ireland in '48 is a whining, prevaricating beggar, whom God made to be a generous rival of the European nations. The natural gifts of the people are debased, or over-laid by slavery. Happily, they are not quite lost, if they were, our battle would not be worth the winning! The prize would have gone beforehand. To make our people politically our people politically to some debasing social free, but bond slaves to some system like that which crowds the mines and factories of England with squalid victims, would not strike a blow!"
This is how Duffy taught the creed to his

countrymen. Then why not our Irish politi-cians teach the people from their high places the only political gospel that can eradicate a state of things which really exists to-day? Mitchel's mental resolve was taken when h rowed he would declare the true situation in Ireland in a court of law, and that he would compel the English government to place him there face to face with its ermined subordinates for that purpose; and he kept his word. And ast, though not least, Martin-honest Johnlikewise made his resolve, when, a few week after the transportation of his friend Mitchel ne stepped forward to the front to advocate the "To gain permission for the same principles. Irish people to care for their own lives, their own happiness and dignity: to abolish the political conditions which compel the classes of our people to hate and to murder each other, and which compel the Irish people to hate the very name of English; to end the reign of fraud perjury, corruption, and 'government' bribery and to make law, order, and peace possible in Ireland, the Irish Felon' takes its place amon We the combatants in the holy war now waging i this island against foreign tyranny. In conducting it, my weapons shall be the truth, th whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so held me God!"

This was how Martin preached, and those were the men-whose labors were unsurpasse while they were performed well-who been instrumental in propagating the true spirit of nationality, and taught the Irish people to know themselves what it really was that they had at stake, and how to obtain it. But how i it done to-day? Mr. Butt, in speaking of th corruption which carried the Union, told his audience in the Retundo, Dublin, anshort time ago that the bribing was not done "by Irish True. But he omitted to point out, and dwell upon, the fact that it was Irishmen who accepted the bribes. Perhaps it occurred to Mr. Butt that some one might be inquisitive enough to stand up and ask him, "And what guarantee will you give us if the moral princi-ples of Irishmen remain unpurified for want of stringent instructions which such men as you should give—that the same thing will not occur again under similar circumstances?" It is again under similar circumstances?" It is hardly necessary to say, however, that this would be a kind of question which should be courted instead of shunned, in order that an explanatory answer might be given to enlighten public thought, and a remedy provided to meet

the contingency suggested here by such a ques-Nine out of every ten of our countryme have enough of that sentimental spirit of patriotism that would make them heartily the cause of Irish nationality, and wish it uccess, and would make them wish to do something to help it; yet what a small percentage of them are fit for the work it would involve them in? It is no boyish undertaking—rather is it one to test severely the stuff that men are made of. Any amount of fiery zeal and energy will get wasted out in a few years, and then give up in despair and disgust; because such great virtues did not, in a short effort, accomplish what so many men of great mould failed in will not give victory. No; the struggle which Irishmen are involved in to-day, to be which Irishmen are involved in to-day, to be successful, demands men who can truthfully say- ... We set ourselves to this work with one aim only, and that is, that ours is a work that must be accomplished, sooner or later, in our life-time, or in the life-time of those who shall come after us, and we are determined to acquit ourselves of what we look upon as a most sacred duty, to which only a high sense of that duty could compel us to devote ourselves, and to sacrifice so much—with a determination to leave no stone unturned—to leave nothing undone, consistent with honor and conscience, to ensure the accomplishment of our work at the earliest possible day-in fact to look upon the work as something that was to be accomplished soon, but resolved to persevere any number of years." With such men there could be no doubt of the ultimate success of our struggle for

Irish independence.

But it is of very great importance to you Irishmen, that you should well understand that this work of building up a shattered nation cannot be accomplished by vaccillating, weak-souled, half-hearted men Such a work demands sterner stuff than that, and if it be not forthcoming, why, then, it would be but proving the Let the conference in the Rotundo proceed. It we are not fit for freedom. If such be the case, amuses the enemy, and may proceed as a byplay or interlude, to divert and occupy men's better. But if, as it is to be hoped and trusted you feel in yourselves the divine impulse tha compels you to resolve on continuing the struggle, then it behoves you to look well and see what the work demands from you, and if you are prepared to do, each of you, your part. Let us endeavor to create a truly healthy national sentiment, and not allow ourselves to be eternally disgraced by the antics of rotten politics ans. - Tuem News.

The Cabinet Makers' Protective Union have published their petition, for presentation to the Legislature, "against the pernicious system of employing the State

OBITUARY.

In Watsonville, December 14th, 1873, Jeremiah Dono van, aged 30 years, a native of Skibbereen, County Cork, Ireland.

That we, as well as all true Irish Nationalists. egret the early demise of JEREMIAH DONOVAN. expresses not in the least degree the deep and eart-felt sorrow with which we were filled when the announcement was flashed along the wires from his home in the country to San Francisco, that our noble friend and enthusiastic o-worker in the sacred cause of Irish Nationality was no more. No! That our hearts are weeping and in mourning, and not alone ours, but those of thousands of brave Irishmer are similarly affected, but too poorly expresse the tribulation of our souls. A good, pure, upright, high-minded, honorable Irish patriot, s most worthy co-laborer in the vineyard of Nationality with O'Donovan Rossa, has surrendered his pure spirit to the God of his fathers, to receive the reward of his many virtues, Christian as well as National, The funeral was the most imposing of any ever seen in Watsonville, and not the least interesting portion of it was the arge number of members of the organization to which he belonged, from several parts of the State, wearing the usual badge of mourning, who were companions in the mournful cortege. Mr. Donovan died as he lived, a pure Christian nd an earnest and enthusiastic Nationalistven at his last moments giving directions in egard to the National organization with which was affiliated. We earnestly hope he has ceived the reward of his merits and sacrifices

[From the correspondent of the Tuam News.] THE HOME RULE CONFERENCE.

Duntin, Thursday, Nov. 20. Since, to my mind, the bare report of what as been said at the Home Rule Conference neld this week in the Rotunda can convey but slight idea of the assembly, I think it not eless or uninteresting to give a sketch of the oceedings and the men, in a free and easy pistolary style, I shall not speak then of the nethod of convening the Conference, nor of the names attached to the requisition; but I will give you my impressions -- orude as they nay be of my visit to the Round Room on Tuesday. The Round Room is; as its name lenotes, circular in form. It is what we, counry-folks, would call a splendid room; and its mposing dimensions and uncommon construcion were set off to the best advantage by the emoval of the stage, which used to occupy no nconsiderable are of the room, and the absence of which restored in its simplicity the primitive randeur of the whole apartment.

Well, when I entered the room on Tuesday,

was already three o'clock in the afternoon. and the Conference had been sitting for three ours. At the moment, Mr. Butt was "on his egs," replying, as it seemed to me, rather warmly, to some portion of the speech of Mr. striking outcomes of modern civilization. It Murphy, M. P. for Cork. Every Irishman is e familiar, either through portait ersonal acquaintance, with the form and features of "The Father of the Home Rule." The exist to blot out the memory of its existence by massive head, the portly presence, instantly in-is, we need scarcely say, a thing of the past, troduce to us the latter-day O'Connell. Would and the continued detention of the political that the former opponent were now alive to with prisoners only serves to keep alive the memness the effect of his life upon one, the protomation of that cloud of oblivion in which pru-type of whom he is fittingly regarded But dent rulers desire to see unpleasant occurrences let us look around while Mr. Butt, with hand shrouded. The great Red conspiracy against characteristically Pickwickian, jauntily uplifting his coat-tail, speaks. The meeting is a cir-cus in form. At the place corresponding with that formerly occupied by the stage, but far removed from the wall, sits the chairman, Mr. Shaw, M. P. for Bandon, in a crimson armchair resting on a small dais, covered likewise with crimson, a little table on which is spread a green cloth embroidered at the edge. placed before him, his sensible matter-of-fac sort of face, with its framing of grey-whiskers almost approaching to white, indicating his not inappropriate selection as the speaker of what may well be called an Irish Parliament. In his immediate vicinity may be recognis the gentlemanly though gaunt-looking Mr. O'Neill Daunt, who bears the marks of a life of labor in Ireland's cause, and who also may now well look anxious at such a crisis of his country's fate. How bland and comfortable looking is the only member for Galway County, s he sits low down in his chair, his bright eve all the while intelligently marking what passes before him! Father Lavelle glitters in his brilliant blackness in the same arc of the ENTOURAGE but who is that alongside the parish priest of Partry—I call him by the name under which he won his greenest laurels? It is the gentleman of whom a friend of mine said. "Look around of whom a friend of mine said. and when your eye rests upon the most peculiar ooking person present—that is The O'Gorman Mahon! Oh! shades of the Past! There is a Mahon! hero of a hundred olden-battles come to bles with his presence the sittings of Ireland's Na-tional Assembly. How true does the Irish pulse beat all over the globe to the throbbings of the great heart at home! Here is this veteran pa-triot from across two stormy though slender streakes of silver sea to see with his own eyes. and hear with his own ears the beginning o the accomplishment of those hopes of his which will end only with dissolution. The amiable atures of Mr. Biggar of Belfast on the outskirts of the circle are not the least consolin to one who wishes the Conference well; while the presence of Mr. O'Conor Power, whose speech, just delivered, was the theme of laud-ation, was not unhappy for a famous college, nor was it prophetic of a want of thorough-goingness in the meeting. But the Right-center was not unrepresented; and indeed the calm and moderate character of the resolutions adopt ed point rather to a preponderance of this mod erate party over the not less-honest radicals of the Extreme Left. The acute and intelligent face of the O'Conor Don; the dark-haired Mr. Denis O'Conor, M.P., the rather babyish-looking young member for Roseommon; the polished elderly-looking Mr. Bryan, Major O'Reilly,

Mr. O'Reilly Dease, gave earnest that the fire of the ardent Mr. Ferguson of Glasgow and his not inconsiderable following would be checked and confined by the coolness of parliamentary experience and moderation.

But really there was no occasion for restraint Every gentleman seemed only to be anxious to yield any peculiar opinion of his own to swell

the general harmony.

The white haired Mr. Murphy, M. P., manisted this readiness in his full acquiescence in Mr. Butt's correction; and the speech of the sapient and gentlemanly Mr. Ronayne, M. P. threw all the necessary oil on a little tempes which only indicated the strength of the waters. The Rev. Mr. O'Malley, the readiness with which he dismounted his hobby at the courageous suggestion of the long-bearded King Harman, also set an example of self-sacri-fice. The finest-looking man in the room, in parliament or out of it, I think is Mr. Kenelm Digby, M. P. He is young, tall and well proportioned; and with his carefully kept black ustache, waxed 'a la militaire, 'and the imperial must be a formidable persuader amongst the parliamentaries of the boudoir. He speaks with an aristocratic drawl; but to the point.

and enlists one's attention.

But I must not confine myself to the speakers of Tuesday, although time and space may forbid a very lengthened letter. It was pleasant on yes. terday evening to see how much at home was "Father" Isaac Nelson, the celebrated Presbyterian clergyman of the north, with his audi-ence; and how deep at once are his Presbyterian-ism and his Nationality. How the circle did become one waving forest of hats when he affirmed that he was "a Nationalist," because he was "a student." It was truly cheering to see Father Quaide and his brethren hasten to congratulate the impetuous and scholarly Presbyter who would yield his religion and his patriotism to no man, How noble were the few words of the patriot Martin—"honest John Martin"—and how manly were the utterances of the trim and military-looking P. J. Smith, M. P. It was grand to see at once so much intellect, com-bined with so much modesty; but may I be excused if I confess that nothing which I have heard or seen for the last three days affected me as did the honorable mention and the overwhelminglyenthusiastic reception of the name of the Archbishop of Tuam Oh! how the refer-ences of Mr. Butt and the Rev. Mr. Nelson to ohn MacHale in his own home did tell! Com. nend me to that "clarum et venerable nomen" or getting up a bona fide cheer. The assembly of decorous gentleman-the prim and pragmatic-looking M Carthy Downing himself forgot his gravity; and first thawing into a smile gradually ught the enthusiasm, and growing as wild as the nobodies mounted on chairs on the outside of the circle and the spectators-lady and gentleman of the gallery almost surrounding the

On this morning the brief speech of Mr. O Connor, of Sligo, elicted much applause, and in the afternoon Mr. Henry, by his calmness and logical perspicuity, covered himself with resh glory.

I presume that the conference will terminate with the week. If its proceedings to its end are marked with similar respectability of word and act to that which has hitherto marked it, it certainly will be the greatest event of the first 73 years of the Irish History of the Nineteenth Century.

Amnesty for the Political Prisoners.

The imposing and significant demonstration of Sunday is another comment upon a text that we have often insisted on. That text is that, apart from all considerations of a higher kindon the grounds of the merest and lowest expediency—looked at from a merely English point of view—the continued detention of the political prisoners is a grievous error. Lenity to-wards political offenders is one of the most is now-a-days conceded on all sides as one of the soundest canens of political science that it ment that a political conspiracy has ceased to ory of that movement, and to prevent the for-mation of that cloud of oblivion in which prushrouded. The great Red conspiracy against the Third Napoleon extended into every part of France, included millions of his subjects, and was strong enough in the end to bring him to the earth. And yet that sagacious sovereign did not hesitate on more than one occasion to grant an absolute, untrammelled, uncondition al amnesty to all political prisoners, a line of onduct which in the opinion of competent ob servers, certainly postponed, and, but for the great calamities of the war, would possibly have averted the Emperor's fall. the brightest page in the story of America is that in which it is recorded how twelve months after the conclusion of the most ensanguined civil war of the century there was not a single political prisoner in the wide dominion of the United States. The action of the English Govrnment in retaining the prisoners is impolitic it is also illogical and unjust. To have sternly refused all prayer for amnesty would have been a cruel, but it would have been a consis-tent course. But what is to be said of the Administration which, having pardoned the chiefs refuses to pardon the rank and file? We have more than once exposed in these columns the thorough hollowness of the sophistries by which it is sought to distinguish between the men whose pardon has been granted and the men still incarcerated. We need not repeat these arguments again; suffice it to say, that the con-tinued refusal of the Government to complete the work of amnesty is well-calculated to keep alive memories which, for her own sake, England ought to be willing to let die, to en-courage the belief that in the punishment of these men vengeance has taken the place of ustice, and to perpetuate a feeling of profound liscontent in a country otherwise perfectly tranquil.—Dublin Freeman

Illness of the Bishop of Cloyne.

It is with the deepest sorrow we learn that the Most Rev. Dr. Keane is seriously ill. For a ong time his lordship has been suffering acutely from a most painful affection of the palate, which has injuriously affected his general health; but the zeal and energy which have always been but the zeal and energy which have always been his characteristics, prevented his seeking the necessary repose from his episcopal labors, and it is to be feared the consequences may now be of a very lamentable character. We would fain hope that it might be otherwise, and that the diocese of Cloyne may yet be spared a bishop whose career has been illustrious even amid its long line of chiming and instintion relates, and long line of shining and patriotic prelates, and his decease at present would be not only a dio-

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, DECEMBER 20, 1873.

A MESSAGE FROM IRELAND.

The gallant response which the Committee of the Mitchel Testimonial has met should inspire men to work the more actively, the more energetically, and the more enthusiastically to finish and complete the good work. An offering such as this should be given, "good measure, shaken down, and overflowing."

Who of all our ardent patriots would not pro-fess himself delighted if such an opportunity could have been given him of doing honor to himself and his country by co-operating in pre-senting a testimonial to Wolfe Tone, to Robert

Emmett, to Lord Edward Fitzgerald?

Hearts will beat, eyes will light up at the very thought of im "But, alas," they will say. "those knightly men who lived and labored and suffered for Ireland lie cold in the grave, and suffered for Ireland lie cold in the grave, and suffered for Ireland lie cold in the grave, and suffered for Ireland lie cold in the grave, and suffered for Ireland lie cold in the grave, and suffered for Ireland lie cold in the grave, and suffered for Ireland lie cold in the grave, and suffered for Ireland lie cold in the grave, and suffered for Ireland lie cold in the grave, and suffered for Ireland lie cold in the grave. and we can only contribute to erect a tomb, or statue to their memory. Would that we had

land—and who, in days to come, will be named with these names. In those days, your sons, and your sons' sons will lament that they lived not in your days, in these our days, in order that they, too, might have had the opportunity of thus honoring themselves and their native

Bear this in mind, and set your names on the Roll of Honor.—Dublin Irishman

LOCAL BREVITIES.

COBONER's inquests were concluded in three cases last Friday night—those of John Finn, who was found dead on a flight of stairs at 772 Pacific street; Frederick Godchaux, who died suddenly on the 10th instant at the County Hospital, and Ah Tong, who was killed by the explosion at the Candle Works on the Potrero. In Finn's case, Dr. Bentley having testified that he had found nearly all of the organs of deceased diseased, the verdict was: "Death from natural causes." Godchaux was

found to have died from epilepsy. In the case of the Chinaman the evidence of P. R. Woodman, W. C. Woodman and Egbert Judson, proprietors of the Candle Works, was taken, in addition to that before elicited. They testified that Hale, who ran the engine, had been instructed in that duty and was competent to discharge it, but that he was not an engineer. There were twenty-five or thirty Chinese employees There were thirteen men on the jury, and they presented two verdicts. Eleven found that deceased came to his death on the 9th instant at the place stated, from the explosion of the digester of the Candle Works, and declared from the evidence no one was to blame. This was the only verdict at first rendered. Coroner Rice asked the two jurors-John H. Kennedy and Arthur Norton-why they had not signed with the others. They said they believed somebody was to blame, "So do I," said the Coroner. "Please make a written verdict, and I will see which I will approve." The two dissenting

jurors then retired. They soon returned with a verdict differing from that of the majority, in that it is declared that the proprietors of the Candle Works were "censurable for allowing Chinamen to work or have anything to do with the engine." The Coroner noticed that only Mr. Kennedy had signed this, and had to ask Mr. Norton again what was the matter. The latter suddenly discovered that he was not a citizen, and gave that fact as an excuse for his re_

calcitrancy. Coroner-What brought you to this country? Juror-I came to make a living.

Coroner-Well, we'll make you do a citizen's duty while

Coroner [To messenger]—Don't permit any one to port corrected up to the latest date, leave the room.

After some coaxing on the part of Mr. Kennedy, and an amendment of the verdict so that it disclosed no avowal of citizenship on the part of the signers, Mr Is now published in book form. Parties desir-Norton appended his autograph and departed. Coroner ous of procuring this "tale of suffering" can

turn over a new leaf and lead a better life. He is a car of every Irish Nationalist. Our orders will be penter and resolved to work at his trade. Of course, as sent off a week hence. Price-Paper Cover, a carpenter he must have tools, and so he broke into a \$1 00; Ctolh, \$1 50 .- ED. NATIONALIST. shop and stole a number. Judge Louderback held him to answer, with bail fixed at \$2,000. He might have COUNTRY AGENTS FOR THE "IRISH made it \$200,000 without alteration in the interesting

prisoners prospects. 'THE "Garibaldi," the first Italian man-of-war that has entered our harbor, arrived on Wednesday nineteen days from Honolulu, under sail. She has on board His Royal Highness the duke of Genoa, a son of King Victor Emanuel. The Garibaldi is of 2,200 tons register, carries eight guns, has engines of 1,450 horse-power and a

MARCUS SMITH, a civil engineer of considerable reputation in the East, was one of the passengers who arrived from Victoria on the (Prince Alfred) a few days ago. Mr. Smith has charge of the surveys on the Western Division of the Canadian Pacific Railroad—the portion of the line leading from the Esquimalt across the Cascade and Rocky Mountains to Fort Edmonton, on the Saskatchewan river, a distance of 1,000 miles. He states that he has made a continuous instrumental survey to within one hundred miles of Edmonton, the line being on the way to Ottawa, Canada, where the reports of the nials published by prominent citizens of Elko, Nevada

A GERMAN named John Diel on Wednesday procured the arrest of Warren Holt on a charge of passing a spiel. plish more in restoring bald heads, fastening falling hair mark. Holt occupies a portion of No. 607 Clay street as a store for the sale of school furniture. and a moneybroker named Lanty occupies the other part. Holt's version of the affair is that Diehl entered the store and desired to effect the exchange of \$20 in gold for silver coin. At the time Holt was attending to Lanty's office as well as his own. Discovering that the twenty-dollar piece was short in weight he returned it to Diehl, who departed. The next morning Diehl accused Holt of passing a spielmark on him and secured his arrest. Holt gave bail in the sum of \$1,000. He will be examined before Commissioner Sawyer.

FRANCIS P. CARROLL, the young man who killed him self while laboring under a fit of insanity, has been pla ced in consecrated ground beside his father-

COLLECTOR SEDGWICK and his assistants have made over two hundred seizures of unstamped cigarettes lately, and think that they have checked the business of selling them in this city. Recent developments have shown that a very large trade in such illicit goods mus have been carried on; but the revenue officers are carry ing out active measures to suppress it entirely,

THE resolution of Mr. Lynch, favorable to the city es tablishing gas works, was passed to print by a unanimous vote at a meeting of the Supervisors on Monday only on the et to

JAMES DOUGHERTY, a boy of seven, was arrested yeseaday, on complaint of Kate Hyland, aged thirteen, who charges him with assault and battery. The youthful accused says: "Katy called me names, and I commenced fling some stones away, and Katy she ran by where the stones were going, and she got hit in the face with one of 'em, and that's what's the matter."

The Committee of the Mechanics' State Council, having under consideration the contract system as now carried on at the State Prison, report that they have made estimates to show that the State may employ prisoners and make the State Prison self-sustaining; and not that only, but make a clear profit equal to the present entire cost of running the prison under the contract system. They will recommend that the State come in competition with Chinese labor, whenever any single trade may be monopolized by that class of workmen. For instance, they find that doors, blinds and sashes, of regular sizes, as well as cigar boxes, cigar making, manufacture of coarse clothing and washingclothes, are now monopolies carried on by Chinese labor. They think it would be well to still reduce the price of these articles until the Chinamen are driven out and to keep shifting them to trades that are so broken down that white men cannot make a living by them.

Well, we answer, the opportunity now is for doing a like deed. There is a man of Irish Race, a representative in exile of the Irish Nation, who lived, labored and suffered for Irestided. As early as 7:30 the hall was crowded in every part. Several hundred women were present. Teleto the meeting which was held in New York. Around the platform were numerous mottoes, such as, "We de-General that commands this army is General Distress;" When workingmen begin to think, monopolists, begin to tremble;" and others of an equally significant character A handbill was circulated, enumerating the high salaries paid officers, and demanding more salaries for themselves. The number of homeless men and women was given at 10,000; those in the station-houses, 7,500 every and gratitude. week; and out of the Trades Unions 20,250 men were idle, and only 5,590 employed. It also stated that there are 18,000 skilled workmen idle in this State: 11,000 of testimonial. We ask the Irish people for the other classes idle in the city, and 38,000 women earning only an average of \$3 44 per week. Addresses were read on the duty of the Government to protect the industrial classes; that when the Government fails in that duty it should be set aside or overthrown. John H. Albertread we shall present it at once to John MITCHEL as a preamble and resolutions, amongst which were the following:

WHEREAS, We wish to avoid all outrages on person or property, and deprecating violence and injustice in any form, and only demanding the necessaries of life for ourselves and families-not as objects of charity, but as law-abiding citizens, whose right it is to demand these of a Government which we have always supported. Resolved, That we will in this, our time of need, supply

ourselves and our families with proper shelter and cessaries of life, and we will send all our bills for the same to the City Treasury, to be liquidated, until such time as we shall obtain work and pay for our work. Resolved, That we demand work now, and pay for our work, and the abolition of the contract system.

Resolved, That to prevent money panics, we demand the his writings should perish. enactment of a law that shall limit accumulation by any individual-that is, a law of graduated taxation, which shall prevent any man or men from locking up our circulating medium,

The resolutions were adopted after which a number o

addresses were made, and the meeting adjourned. ---

To Our Country Patrons.

We would wish to draw the attention of our subscribers and friends, particularly those in well. the country, to the full market report to be found on the eighth page of this issue. We intend for the future to make a regular weekly report of domestic produce a speciality in each number, and we have no doubt it will prove a Juror—I'll see if you will [retiring to the door.] You useful reference to some of our friends. We also intend to furnish a financial and stock re-

O'Donoyan Rossa's "Prison Life"

Rice then certified his approval of the minority verdict. do so by sending their names and subscriptions JOHN LAMOTT, an old convict, who has done the State to this office. The work should be in the hands

NATIONALIST.'

	J. J. LANE Contract Contr
	PETER KERNSSalinas City, Monterey C
	JAMES GOOLDSawyer's Bar, Klamath C
	ARTHUR ATTRIDGEWatsonville, Santa Cruz C
	T. K. HOWE,Dixon, Solano C
	THOS. QUINN,
	THOS. P. MEANYKnoxville, Napa C
	MICHAEL LEONARD Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz C
-	JOHN GRIFFINYountville, Napa C
	THOS OAKES San Jose Sonts Clara C
	JOHN P. SARSFIELDSacramento, Sacramento C
ī	The second secon

SPECIAL NOTICES.

X. TWIABA X.

THE WHITE SAGE,—A new preparation is offered to the public for the restoration of the hair by Dr. L. Terry very satisfactory. Mr. Smith and his assistants are now | 323 Third street, and from the great number of testimo surveys will be submitted and discussed, and a definite of its efficacy in giving strength to the hair, and the plan of action will be decided upon. It is expected that speedy return of it to those who have been bald, oblige the construction of the road will be begun next Sum- us to look upon it with more favor than the thousand other preparations already in the market. The Elko Independent says: "A decoction of White Sage will accomand renovating and giving healthy action to the scalp than a whole store of the usual remedies advertised for that purpose. Hundreds now in Nevada can testify to this fact, and a trial will convince any doubting Joseph that what we say of it in this respect will be borne out by results, if he will give it a fair trial." If such is the case, the Doctor will reap a rich harvest, for no other city can boast of as many bald-headed people as San Francisco. The medicine can be obtained from every druggist. None genuine without the signature of L. TERRY, M, D., on the outside of the wrapper. HEATH-FIELD, BOGEL & Co., General Agents. Sole Distiller, Dr. L. TERRY, Elko, Nevada.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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133 Third Street Bet, Mission and Howard SAN FRANCISCO

NATIONAL TESTIMONIAL TO JOHN MITCHEL.

We have received the following communication from John Dillon, Esq., Hon. Sec.

COMMITTEE ROOM, EUROPEAN HOTEL, BOLTON STREET, DUBLIN, October 30, 1873.

EDITOR IRISH NATIONALIST:-Sir-We enclos you the address of the Mitchel Testimonial Committee. This address is signed by the inti-mate friends of John Mitchel, and we trust that the Irish people will not prove so ungrateful as to refuse the sum which they are therein called on to subscribe. For the honor of Ireland, we ask you to co-operate actively with us in this work, and to assist in forming a Local Commit-tee in San Francisco, to collect subscriptions, and forward them to the Treasurers. In case you think you could circulate our address in your locality, we shall be happy to send you as many copies as you may require.

We are, Sir. Yours Sincerely. WILLIAM DILLON, | Hon. Secs.

JOHN DILLON, ADDRESS OF THE COMMITTEE TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND

It seems to us, friends and admirers of our exiled fellow-countryman, John MITCHEL, that a time has now come for giving some practical grams were received from Chicago, wishing success expression to the admiration and gratitude with which his life of long and faithful service in the cause of Ireland is regarded by the Irish the platform were numerous mottoes, such as, "We demand a suspension of rents for three months;" "The people. Few men, if any, have shown a more unselfish love for Ireland—few, if any, have served Ireland more nobly—few have suffered more for Ireland than John MITCHEL. We need no apology, then, in appealing to every Irishman who loves his country to aid us in proving to Mr. MITCHEL that, long exiled as he is, his name is still remembered in Ireland with love

> After some enquiry and consideration we have sum of £2,000, and we ask them to contribute the money immediately, so as to enable us to conclude our task within three months from the a free gift from the Irish people, and we shall at the same time take the liberty of expressing THE CHEAPEST STORE on Montgomery St. to him the wish of his countrymen to possess a complete edition of his writings, revised by himself, and their hope that it may prove labor of love to him, at his leisure and conveni ence, to carry that wish into effect.

who have read his "Jail Journal," his "History of Ireland since the Treaty of Limerick," or his Last Conquest (Perhaps)," will agree with us that Mr. MITCHEL is one of the most vigorous and original of living writers; a writer of whom Ireland may well be proud. His great literary powers have been steadily and un-selfishly devoted to the service of Ireland; and we would regard it as a national loss that any of

For these reasons it is that we propose to adopt the form of testimonial specified above. We trust that this Irish work of gratitude and duty may be crowned with signal success.
Ireland has never, heretofore, been wanting in gratitude to those who have suffered in her cause. To Irishmen of all classes, we confidently appeal to prove in this instance, by a great Na tional Testimonial, that they are not ungrateful

to the man who still remains an exile, charged with the one crime of having loved Ireland too Signed on behalf of the Committee,

JOHN MARTIN, M. P. P. J. SMYTH, M. P. J. P. RONAYNE, M. P.

VERY REV. THOMAS BURKE, O. P. Subscriptions may be addressed to any of the Fund." A full list of subscriptions received will be published weekly. All persons lodging money in the National Bank are requested to send in particulars, as to their names and amount of their subscriptions, to the Sccretaies, to whom all communications should be addressed.

INFORMATION WANTED — OF MICHAEL LADEN AND PETER LADEN, Parish of Crosmo-lina, county Mayo. When last heard of in 1850, Peter was then in Liverpool, and Michael emigrated to the United States. Any information respecting them will be thankfully received by their brother, JAMES LADEN, Altamonte Station, Alameda County, California. Eastern papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS

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WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM HIS FRIENDS

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National Politics and Literature.

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The tone of the magazine will be influenced by the firm conviction of the right of the people to govern themselves, and that a republican form of government alone guarantees and secures national and popular independence, and further that Irishmen aspiring to self-government should warmly sympathize with the efforts of other nationalities for popular rights. It also being believed that one of the most effective methods of advancing the material welfare of the Irish race, is by the advancement of the social and political importance of the Irish race, is upon the magazine will warmly, energetically support measures or interests. warmly, energetically support measures or interest calculated to benefit the Irish element in the Unite States as a whole, and to centralize the influences of that element for the greatest good to the greatest number.

The magazine will be issued in large quarto form with paper cover. The IRISH NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO...

Cleveland, Ohio, TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. One Copy by Mail one Year(in advance) ... \$1.25 Five Copies, 5.50 Single Copy 15 Cents,

All communications, remittances, etc., will be forwarded to Wr. J. Nicholson, Manager Insh National Magazine, Drawer 153, P. O. Cleveland, O. Office 78 and 80 Frankfort street, Cleveland, O.

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Saturday, December 20. - Benefit of MISS ANNIE Monday, December 22.—Benefit of MR. HENRY ED-WARDS. WARDS.
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In preparation, for brilliant and effective production, the Grand Fairy Spectacle of

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THE THE

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MISCELLANEOUS

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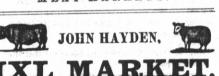
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Highest market price paid for old Bells, Copper and
jy4-tf.

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THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, DECEMBER 20, 1873

THE OUTLAW.

BY DENIS HOLLAND

[The mistress of Donald O'Keeffe, a celebrated "Rebel" and Bard, had agreed to betray him to the English soldiery, for a large sum of money. She was as beautiful as she was base. Whilst sitting with her, one day, in his favorite retreat by the Blackwater, O'Keeffe chanced to snatch a folded parchment from her bosom, and on $\operatorname{op} \epsilon n$ to pay her the stipulated sum, on her lover being delivered into the hands of the English.]

clouds within the bosom of the

To his bower of gorge O'er Gailte's head a tapestry of gold and purple hung,

Beneath whose light the throssel gay his notes of glad_ ness sung

From her lips wild sounds of melody poured forth in

Tho' the Clairsac of the gold string lay unheeded by he That evening sky's soft light was like her lustrous eye's

Fair was her brow-her lips outshone the rose's greatest Like snow-flake seemed her bosom, tho' with life's rich

current warm: But oh! how false the heart that dwelt within that

Sudden she starts-with a crimson glow her peach-like cheek is flushed-Her forest lay's wild note upon her parted lips hushed-

A sound like to some wild bird's cry rings through the And soon a youth of gallant mein is standing by her

Proud is his eye-his coluin long is dark as raven's On his cheek the bronze of manhood strives with boy-

hood's gentle bloom; Fierce in the raid—firm in the fight—of Munster's Bards the Chief: Terror of Sas nagh, pride of Gael, was Donald Oge

"Light of my heart!" he cried, and prest her proffered

lip, and drew His arm around her glowing neck-"Hither on wings I

That with thee and my faithful Harp I may forget awhile My country's fate, the foeman's rule, his cruelty and a fair trial, we hold that they act patriotically

"Sweeping across his fruitful fields to waste with fire and sword, Or chased o'er woodland, hill and stream, by num-

ber's overpowered; In dark defeat-in victory-in foray-or in fight-The treasured glance of those briggt eyes is ave my bea.

con light. "Within thy soft embrace I may my bitter thoughts be-

For deep as I hate the Saxon foe I love thine own sweet Thy cheek grows pale and cold! How now?-say, bright

star of my soul, What hide'st thou in thy bosom here?-mayhap son

"Or love lay-Ha!"-the maiden screamed, with horror That scroll he read-his strong frame shook and pallid "God! can it be?" he falt'ring cried-"or is't some wild

Saxon gold!

"Oh, fiend! on thy false heart how oft, from toil of bat-tle fains,

"Oh, fiend! on thy false heart how oft, from toil of bat-tle fains,

"Oh, fiend! on thy false heart how oft, from toil of bat-tle fains, Hath lain this head? Then thou wert loved and workshipped as a saint-

'Gainst thy fair name, his gore had dy'd O'Keeffe's the movement, inspires us with fresh hope for was twenty shillings an acre. For twenty

"But now," he cried-fierce gleamed his eye-"that idle grand old Roman maxim that the safety of the

A loud cry from her blanch'd lips burst—the Outlaw's their flocks that they should be no longer divided on the question of human rights and brothknees she prest-

in her breast.

solemn injunction, "Thou shalt love thy neighln crimson flood her life-blood gushed on the green sod bor as thyself." A significant demonstration

beneath—

beneath—

one quiver faint—that beauteous form grew cold and been growing for years in the Irish breast, we

Then slowly raised the corse—one plunge -it sank be-

neath the stream. mean of Ulster, and sow there the seeds of con-Up to the eddying surface rushed the white foam from cord with their brethren of the rest of Ireland,

A gain the waters hurried on in calm and sullen flow- the kiss of peace.

A silken scarf -- a broken harp-a dark stain on the

Marked the spot where so much life and boauty lately

Rich and therefore interesting discoveries in gold mining have been made in the county of San Bernardino, thirty-five miles north of the city of that name. Two men, Morrison and English Parliament who has not proved him were furned out the parish priest and others city of that name. Two men, Morrison and Cotter, in prospecting, struck a ledge of quartz in the Holcomb valley, high up in the mountains, and having ascertained that their discovery promised well, they came on to San Francisco and transferred their rights to Mr. S. Curtis and Mr. S. H. Baird. These gentlemen have visited the valley, and they report the ledge that their discovery is to be 4,500 feet in length, so far as they have traced it, 60 feet in length, so far as they have portion of the rock has been assayed in this city, and the analysis shows it falls below \$100. The mine presents no difficulties in working, plenty of wood and water being found in the vicinity. A company has been formed, under the title of the "B. V. Gold Mining Company," but it is not proposed to place the stock on the market. A quartz mill will be erected forthwith, market. A quartz mill will be erected forthwith, the mill nearest the location being that which and, therefore, the people themselves, have

The Conference

The Home Rule Conference, sitting at the present writing in the Rotundo, may be really looked upon as a constituent assembly of the Irish Nation. Precluded as we are by a legislation unknown in any other civilized country from electing a body of delegates charged with deliberation on the public affairs of the nation, we can do no better than commit that important trust to the tried and proved representatives of Irish opinion, who have come forward in this hour of crisis to bear the brunt of responsibility and danger in the attempt - perhaps the last one that history will record-to make our rulers ing it, was horrified to perceive that it was an agreement | listen to reason and right. No members of that Peerage whom Thomas Davis so justly denounced as recreants to the cause of the coun-Twas evening; and the bright day God went slowly try in which they have the greatest stake, are present at the proceedings of the Conference. But as the Chairman very judiciously remarked, in no moment of national crisis have the aristocracy, either of wealth or title, had the courage or the initiative to come forward in any country as the leaders of popular opinion. This defec-tion does not affright or discourage us in the

Beside the Avon's gentle stream fair Margarite reclined least. Confident in the boldness and in the Beside the Avon's gentle stream fair marganic reclined on the playful breeze her long dark hair waved free and spirit of perseverance which animates the large section of the Irish people who have resolved to send this message of peace to English states-men, we know that the banner of national right and of self-government will not be lowered until it can be no longer upheld with dignity. Timorous politicians and those wedded to system and prejudice, may affect to look upon the declarations of opinions made by influential members in the Conference in dissent from the project of a Federal Union as an evil augury. We do not hold that opinion. We hail them, on the contrary, as a proof — one more after many-that the speakers who, while declaring their readiness to follow the general movement, asserted the permanence of the convictions which they have held in the past, adopted those convictions after mature deliberation - hold them because they believe them sincerely-and only consent to shelve them temporarily because they know that division at this crisis would be national death. To proclaim our respect for the convictions, for the character, for the ante-ordents of Messrs. Martin, Smyth, and Ronayne and other trusted leaders who think as they do, would be superfluous. But we go further; we accept frankly the aid of such men as the O'Connor Don, who, while declaring that they are not with the Home Rule movement in conviction, come boldly forward to say that they will sink all private opinion before the expressed will of Ireland. These gentlemen — those who think that simple Repeal would be the best motto to inscribe on the standard of constitutional agitation-do not believe that the present movement for Federalism can do any harm; they only doubt its prospects of success. And when they yield to the wishes of the mass of their countrymen, who desire to give the issue and judiciously. In Wednesday's sitting of the Conference the Federalist programme was accepted unanimously. Let it cross the channel as a message from the Irish people, attested by the signatures of those whom they have chosen to represent them in the only way in which they are free to choose. We shall await the result, if

reject, they must forswear their title and stand before Europe as unmasked hypocrites. We understand that it is in contemplation to introduce a resolution to the effect that, should the English nation reject the Federalist proposal, as they have for centuries spurned the expressed wishes of Ireland, the Irish members of Parliament who owe their seats to declaration in favor of Home Rule will be called on to leave the House of Commons in a body. The Hungarians tried it, and it bore good fruit; the Galicians threatened it, and measures of the utmost importance to the national life of Austrian many an industrious family have been scattered Poland were the result. Of course this step and many a homestead levelled with the earth. By her that more than life I prized, for bloodstained should not be taken until after the constituencies have had an opportunity of returning Home Rule members for every county and borough in allude is that of a family named Dwyer, who

not with great hope, at least with confidence

submitted to English Liberals which if they

The proceedings of the Conference have been With such confiding trustfulness, had mortal breathed a conducted in a spirit of concord and mutual ble, the rest being land consisting of bog and concession, which, whatever may result from the future of our country. Speaker after speaker rose to express his complete adhesion to the dream is past,

And thou on this bright vale, and stream, and hill hast the chief denominations in Ireland were present in the Rotundo to proclaim in the name of Bright flashed his skein in air, and then-'twas sheathed erhood by the profession of different views on doctrines which have a common bond in the stark in death.

Silent the Outlaw gazed awhile, like one in waking dream—

Then slowly raised the corse—one plunge—it sank be.

Then slowly raised the corse—one plunge—it sank be. lips sink deep into the hearts of his countrywho have been so long yearning to give them

The chief danger for the successful process them for losing their improvements, which of the Home Rule movement lies in the traitors were made during the best twenty years of who may be expected to spring up in the wake of the current of popular opinion. At the next general election we are sure to have an exten-A Valuable Gold Ledge Discovered in San Bernardino.

Bern

give it an earnest, honest trial. So much unanimity at the outset in full of favorable augury

for the future. The most trusted representatives of Irish nationality having, therefore, committed them selves to this movement, the people owe to them to sustain and support their efforts. In many respects it differs from peaceful agitations of the past, and the difference is all in its favor. There is no danger that its trusted leadersthose who, by life-long labor, have proved the deep sincerity of their patriotism—will be bought up by the English Government. The inflexible honesty of Isaac Butt, John Martin, J. P. Ronayne, P. J. Smyth, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Mitchell Henry, Rev. Mr. Galbraith, and a host of other less prominent leaders of the movement, forbids the possibility of such an attempt being made; and above and before all there is at the back of this movement a force of popular might wherein shall lie its real

So starts, once more, a peaceful agitation in Ireland—so is launched the good barque, "Self Government," and though the sea be troubled, though shoals, and quicksands lie in, her course she is managed by stout hearts and ready hands, who, by steady watchfulness, shall avail of favoring gales, to waft her safely, all beautiful in her stately majesty, into the long-sought for haven of success. It is a new departure, indeed—an experiment fraught with many difficulties and not a few dangers—and if we are only true to ourselves it must prove a bright herald of freedom — of long-lost, earnestly-sought-for freedom—of freedom to live in our country at peace, and to call back to our shores those unhappy children of our Mother Erin, who have been forced by misgovernment to fly her emerald shores-of freedom to live, love and labor for our own. The struggle shall be a severe one, but God will defend the right. — Dublin Irishman.

The Useless Land Act.

There have been more outrageous cases of eviction in Ireland since the new Land Act was placed upon the statute book than were wit nessed before Mr. Gladstone passed the measure and sent it as a message of peace to the discon-tented Irish people. Formerly an exterminator used to shake in his shoes if he heard a word reproaching him with his harsh conduct, but now if he is charged with cruelty and injustice, he asks what harm has he done to incur censure, and says "his conduct is in accordance

That the Land Code has done no service to the tenant farmers of Ireland is now a matter of fact. It has given no protection whatever against capricious evictions. It has placed a penalty on arbitrary extermination, no doubt, but to say that the landlord suffers anything by that penalty is not quite correct, as what he is obliged to pay to the outgoing tenant will be paid back by the new tenant entering the farm. There is consequently, nothing in the Land Act to terrify the bad landlord from forcibly removing a good, improving tenant from his farm, and letting it and all the improvements made upon it, at a higher rent.

Very "wise" people assured the Irish farm ers when the new law was passed, that they would be secure from injustice in the future. But a little time dispelled the illusion. When matters settled down, those who considered that Ireland has stated her case calmly, judicially, ably, and that food for thought has been themselves safe from annoyance began to breathe more freely. But they were soon aroused from their slumbers. Some of the avaricious landlords commenced to test the potency of the new Land Code to protect the tenantry, and they had evictions carried out under its powers. They found that instead of shielding the farmers from wrong, it made evictions quite easy, and they merely laughed at the protection Mr. Gladstone's bill extends to the Irish tenants at will.

From that time till now evictions have been prosecuted with a vigor that showed that the tenantry were still without protection, and last few days. The first to which we shall rented a farm on the property of a man named George D. Stokes, in the county Kerry. At the trial of the case in the land court at Tralee, it was stated that only five acres of land were arawas e covered with a crop of furze. The rent years the Dwyers labored in reclaiming the bog and waste, carrying clay in bags to it on some occasions, till at length they were able to raise

crops of corn on some parts of it.

The landlord witnessed all this struggle of the tenants to improve the land, and he assured them that they were quite safe in acting as they did, as they might rest assured they would be permitted to enjoy the fruits of their labor. But some time since a change took place in his feelings, and the Dwyers received a no-tice to quit. They stated that he was enraged because they voted for the Home Rule candidate, Mr. Blennerhassett. But be this as it may, the landlord persisted in his determination to evict them. They offered him an in-crease in the rent, but he declared that he would not continue them as tenants on any terms, and so they were compelled to leave the farm, and seek some other place of rest, if rest they can find in this world after such treatment It is not stated what compensation the poor people received; but what could compense them for losing their improvements, which

The next case is one of which Mr. Nicholson of Belrath, county Meath, came at the head of a large force of military and police to remove Mr. Peter Gilligan and his brother from their

wife to the custody of the police.

and, therefore, the people themselves, have adopted this movement for a Federal arrangeBaird was one of the first to mine in Washos, in 1859, and he enjoys the distinction of having built the first house in Virginia City. This house is still in existence in front of the Central mine.

Lady Caroline Guest, of England, has an annual income from her coal mines in Wales amounting to \$1,500,000. There may be some heartless ones among her heirs who sing with failure; but all unite in the determination to for such a guest were meet."

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ENGLISH vs. CHINESE CIVILIZATION. Superstitions of Enlightened (?) England.

Temple Bar.

Soon, however, it had two neighbors; the times were too much out of joint to let Temple Bar have only a single exhibition. For thirty years connected with bees. Much modernfolk-lore of the head of Counsellor Sayer remained in its bees may be picked up by anyone who converses place. One stormy night it blew down into the with the peasantry in almost any part of Engstreet. Some authorities say that it was exhibited in a public house, and then buried beneath upon as peculiarly "uncanny" creatures. Thus, the floor of Mr. John Pearce, a lawyer who we were told in Lincolushire that bees would picked it up; but Dr. Rawlinson, the antiquary, desert a hive on the occasion of a death in the should be buried with him in his right hand at and told them of it. The same superstitions

These are the heads to which Horace Watpole referred when he wrote: I have been this morning to the Tower (August 16, 1746), and passed under the new heads at Temple Bar, where people make trade of letting spy-glasses at a half-funeral. If a wild or bumble bee enters a Northple make trade of letting spy-glasses at a half-

Lord Byron and Lord Cadurcis.

The "Athenœum" prints the following letter The "Athenseum" prints the following letter from Mr. Henry Bright, dated Liverpool.—The following autograph letter of Lord Byron has, so far as I know, never been published; and, whether published or not, has a curious literary interest attached to it. It was given to me some twenty years ago, and the friend from whom I received it believes that he bought it at a sale at Satheby's in or about 1843. It is ada sale at Satheby's in or about 1843. It is addressed to Sir. Godfrey Webster, Upper Brook street, London, Angleterre, -- Inghilierra (on the side.) It bears the post marks of Pisa and Milano, and the broken seal shows the baron's coronet and the horse supporters of the Byrons. but the coat of arms cannot properly be made out, and from what is left I do not detect the three bendlets. The letter is as follows: -'Pisa, April 12, 1822. Dear W., — Why don't you take a turn in Italy? I should be delighted to see you again, which is far more than I shall ever say or feel for your island, or anything therein. They complain of my abusing Eng-land, my mother country—a step-dame I take it. I made out a list the other day of all the things and persons I have been compared to. It begins well with Alcibiades, but it ends with the Swiss giantess or the Polish dwart, I forget I hope that neighbor-loving divine's holy rage by a painter named Bu Bost, who, one of his conversations with Herbert (Shelley) no authority whatever in hell." Here is an extract:—"Now is it not the most wonderful thing in the world that you and I wonderful thing in the work that you allow have met?" Said Cadurcis. "Now I look upon ourselves as something like, eh! Fellows with some pith in them. By Jove, if we only joined together, how we could lay it on! Crack, crack, crack! I think I see them wincing under ham County State Bank a vignette representthe thong—the pompous poltroons! If you knew how they behaved to me!" A few sentences more, and Cadureis continues, 'I made facts were as follows:—Many years ago when tences more, and Cadurcis continues, 'I made out a list the other day of all the persons and things I have been compared to. It begins well with Alcibiades, but it ends with the Swiss giantess or the Polish dwarf, I forget which.' Again, in Chapter VIII. of the same book, Cadurcis says, 'and then they complain of my abusing England, my mother country—a stepabusing England, my mother country—a step-dame I take it.' It is then apparent either that Mr. Disraeli made use of this letter, published or not, in writing the character of Lord Cadurius or else that this is one of the arrived of the larger pond, and a fierce forgeries of George Gordon, which attracted rival communities. Such was the hideous belsuch attention in 1852. It illustrates either lowing of the frogs during their fierce encounout the view that it is an undoubted auto-

The British do not seem to practice in India thee quality which they think that Americans thee quality which they think that Americans are too slow in according to the colored man. On a railroad in the Bombay Presidency, Dr. Pandurang and S. B. Thakore, two educated native englemen, entered a first-class car with thirteen persons. He is the only survivor of a were called upon to eject him.

An English journal recently contained an article on the curious superstitions which still The Western traveller entering a Chinese city—and who that ever entered one will wish to do it again?—will probably see over the sword hung up by the bed-side, are, in some gates and under little pent-houses, to protect districts, charms against the cramp; headache them from the weather and the carrion birds, is removed by the halter that has hung a crimithe blackened heads of decapitated rebels. nal, and also by a snuff made from moss that This is called pagan barbarism, and so it is. has grown on a human skull in a graveyard. Yet it is little over a hundred years since our A dead man's hand, and especially the hand of mother country—and we were part of it then— a man who has been cut down while hanging, exhibited just such a sight. Speaking of Temple Bar, a leading English journal says:

"In 1715 the remains of Joseph Sullivan ornamented the gateway, his crime being the enlistment of men in the service of the Young mare. Many verses are known, which, if remains of men in the service of the Young mare. Many verses are known, which, if remains of men in the service of the Young mare. Many verses are known, which, if remains of men in the service of the Young mare. Many verses are known, which, if remains of men in the service of the Young mare. Many verses are known, which, if remains of men in the service of the Young mare. Many verses are known, which, if remains of men in the service of the Young mare. Many verses are known, which, if remains of men in the service of the Young mare. Many verses are known, which, if remains of men in the service of the Young mare. Many verses are known, which, if remains of men in the service of the Young mare. Many verses are known, which, if remains of men in the service of the Young mare. Many verses are known, which, if remains of men in the service of the Young mare. Many verses are known, which, if remains of men in the service of the Young mare. Many verses are known, which, if remains of men in the service of the Young mare. Many verses are known, which, if remains of men in the service of the Young mare. Many verses are known, which, if remains of men in the service of the Young mare. Many verses are known, which if remains of men in the service of the Young mare. Many verses are known, which if remains of men in the service of the Young mare. Many verses are known, which, if remains of men in the service of the Young mare. Many verses are known, which, if remains of men in the service of the Young mare. Many verses are known, which, if remains of men in the service of the Young mare. Many verses are known, which is the contract of the Young mare. Pretender. Near them a year afterward, the peated aloud, are credited with curing cramp, head of Henry Oxburg was spiked on the reeking bar, presently to have a companion horror in the head of the misguided young templar. Christopher Sayer, This latter was placed there on the 18th of May, 1793 and there it remained. Christopher Sayer, This latter was placed there on the 18th of May, 1723, 'and there it remained blackened and weather-beaten till it seemed likely to be the 'oldest inhabitant.' I quote Mr. Noble, who quotes Mr. Wilson and Mr. Nichols: 'Infancy had advanced into mature manhood,' writes the former, 'and still that head repulsively looked down from the summit of the arch. It seemed part of the arch itself.

Seeme however or warding off disease; the list of such substances is an ample one, but need not be given here. The anodyne necklace, which was a profitable affair for one Dr. Turner in the early part of the present century, consisted of beads made of the white bryony root; it was believed to assist in cutting the teeth of infants around whose neck it was hung.

bought it, as he believed, and ordered that it family, unless some one knocked at their hive "The heads of Townly and Fletcher, concerned in the rising of 1745, were spiked upon the bar in 1746, and remained there until 1772.

These are the heads to which Horace Walpole referred when he wrote: 'I have been this morning to the Tower (August 16, 1746), and records. ampton cottage, it is certain sign of death; if a swarm of bees alight on a dead tree, or the dead branch of a living one, there will be a death in

the family within the year.

It is curious why the bee should in Europe be so connected with death, whereas in Hindoo purchase a swarm; it must always be given, and then the custom is to return something for it in kind-a small pig, say, or some other equivalent. mon saying that bees are idle or unfortunate in their work whenever there are wars. At the risk of being esteemed credulous, we may remark that the martial year (1870) was an uninchy honey year. East winds and drought seemed in that year to have repressed the secretion of honey in the nectaries of many flow-

A Painter's Vengeance.

In the Princess Lichstenstein's late work, "Holland House," a curious anecdote is told of which. I have now to add another description, sermonized by Parson Styles, depicting me as "a denaturalized being, who, having drained the cup of sin to its bitterest dregs, is resolved to the did not do so in three days he would the last of the did not do so in three days he would to show that he is no longer human even in add to it a tail and other appendages, and sell his frailties, but a cool, unconcerned fiend." it to Mr. Hore, the famous wild beast exhibitor. That's damnably cool, that's flat, Parson! Well, A similar threat was executed, sixty years ago. will not put you in bodily fear of being canni-balized by such an "ogre" as the author of sun-and Mrs. Hope, showed it in Pal Mall as Beaudry blasphemous works should you cross the Alps. A fig for all their clamour—"Come one, come all"—we will fight it out. When I once tried before Lord Ellenborough, who decided take you in hand it will be difficult for me not "to make sport for the Philistines." Now we look upon ourselves as something, eh! fellows with some pith—how we could lay it on. I think I see them wincing under the thong the Biagio, Master of the Ceremonies to Paul III. pompous poltroons. Sunburn me if I don't tan their asses' skins for them. As to what I have said to you, never mind; it is only behind want of taste, the artist painted him with the your back, and under legitimate circumstances, ears of an ass in the depths of hell. The Maswhy, even our best friends cannot expect us to ter of the Ceremonies ran to complain to Paul spare them. Pray reply; news are worth money. III, of the insult put on his respectable person, Believe me, always, yours very affectionately, "I beseech your Holiness to take me out of Byron." And now I wish to call your attention that," he cried. "But where has he placed Believe me, always, yours very affectionately, "I beseeen your Hollness to take me always, yours very affectionately, by and now I wish to call your attention to a very odd circumstance; coincidence it thee?" demanded the Pontiff. "In hell, your cannot be. In Mr. Disraeli's "Venetia" Lord Holiness, in hell!" replied Biagio, sobbing. "If thou hadst been in purgatory," said the Byron is drawn under the name of Lord Cadurcis, and in Chapter IV. of Book VI. we have Pope, "I would have removed thee; but I have

The Battle of the Bullfrogs.

Many of the citizens of Vermont will remember to have seen on one dollar bills of the Wincis, or else that this is one of the curious Byron and long-continued battle ensued between the Mr. Disraeli's mode of workmanship, or that of the clever forger. Certainly, the letter reads like a genuine letter of Lord Byron. The water-mark on the paper is the crown with "fleur de lis," a sort of knot underneath, and the initials W. S. interlaced together. I should add that the donor of this letter does not seem certain as to the date at which he got it; but if his impression is correct, it of course bears out the view that it is an undoubted autohours, and when it was over the ground was literally covered with the slain, and necessary, to avoid the noxious effluvia, to gather and bury them .- Boston Transcript.

the Doctor's two sisters. An English officer party of thirteen literary men and artists who came up, also accompanied by two ladies, and arranged twenty years ago that the surviving ordered the natives to get out. Dr. Pandurang members should dine once a year, and that the and his sisters got out, but Thakore remained places of the dead should be conspicuously and defied the threats of the efficer and of the vacant. Among the members were Alfred de Police Superintendent and station-master who Mussett, Theophile Gautier and Count de Fle-'hac.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

THE ASHANTEE WAR-OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

The "Gazette" contains a despatch to the War Office from Sir Garnet Wolseley, and one to the Colonial Officefrom thesame officer. They are dated October 31st, and describe the attack made upon the Ashantees from Dunquah, giving, however, scarcely any facts which have not been forestalled by the accounts of newspaper correspondents, who arrived by the same mail as the official documents now made public. The utter worthlessness of the natives allies, Sir Garnet says, is such that he is thoroughly convinced that no decisive blow can be struck at

Advices from Cape Coast Castle to the 24th ult. reports that General Sir Garnet Wolseley had completely recovered his health, and resumed active duty. During his illness the expedition was at a standstill owing to the large number of sick. The authorities of Madiera were placing every obstruction they could in the way of establishing a sanitarium for British soldiers stricken with the fever.

The only troops under orders for Cape Coast Castle are the 42nd Highlanders. The statements which have appeared concerning the probable departure of other regiments are un-founded. Sir Archibald Alison has been appointed to take command of the Brigade.

NOT BEING ALLOWED TO MAKE THEIR WILLS was a hard and cruel order for the 23rd Fusiliers, who recently sent in an application to the Horse Guards to that effect when they were about proceeding to the Gold Coast. They asked to be permitted to make the last testament, and to dispose of the value of their commissions. Mr. Cardwell has informed them the Abolition of Purchase Act does not affect this question of a special privilege, and therefore he could not sks—say the bulk of 22,879 bbls—consisting of 24,640 hf sks consent to it. The Fusiliers must have few Extra Golden Gate Mills, 7,850 do Marysville Mills, 4,000 do hopes of escaping "the white man's grave."

THE KING OF THE ASHANTEES DEAD. reports have reached that place of the death of the King of the Ashantees. If true, it is thought for the week include the bulk of 10,500 bbls Vallejo Start that this will hasten the termination of the war.

THE BUSSIANS IN ASIA. Count Chouvarloff's promise look upon the Ox- ed at an early day, and will, it is claimed, be an important us Valley of the Aral Sea to the Affghan frontier is permanently added to the Russian Empire. England with her immense eastern realm is bound to keep a sharp watch over the development of Russian power in a quarter whence for ages the springs of conquest welled forth inces-sant streams. The acquisition of Khiva is a grave fact and a hard morsel for statesmen to

THE SEIZURE OF VESSELS.

A special from Berlin says the commander of A special from Berlin says the commander of for export, \$2.26; 10,000 sks milling, \$2.17%; 15,000 sks do in one of the German vessels seized by the Spanish lots sold at \$2.20@2.25%@2.35, according to quality and man-of-war in the Soloo Archipelago and carried to Manila, writes home that himself and The market closes strong within the range of \$2 25@2 25% receiving very harsh treatment at the hands of the Spanish officials. The dispatch also says the public feeling in Germany is work to says the public feeling in Germany is work to says the says that the same says the public feeling in Germany is work to say the says that the same says the public feeling in Germany is work to say the says to say the say that the same says that says the says the says that says the says the says that says the says that says the says the says that says t over the seizure of the vessels, and the fullest satisfaction for the insult to the German flag is

THE SALARY OF PRESIDENT M'MAHON LIKELY TO BE INCREASED.

The Committee on Finance, on the 17th Mahon, in order to enable him to give fetes at \$115,070. America, for Liverpool, carried 3,929 galls Brandy, Paris, This action does not imply a removal 22,880 bbls Flour, valued at \$159,039. David Brown, for the control of the con of the capital to Paris.

BAZAINE NOT TO APPEAL AGAINST HIS SENTENCE. behalf, and concluding as follows:

"I shall not appeal against the sentence, not wishing to prolong in the eyes of the world the spectacle of such a painful straggle. I request Wheat valued at \$36,140. Celestial Empire, for with same time in 1872 thus: 2.97 inches: 1871, 4.02. The ground is now fully wet down to the sub-soil, and gives us every reason to hope for bountiful crops to result thereyou to take no further steps. I look no longer to men for judgment: Strong in my conscieuce had \$4,314 etls Wheat, valued at \$76,931. Montana, for which reproaches me with nothing, I confidentIy await the justification which will come with

Sugar, etc., valued at \$14,611. Total for the week, \$1,153,
vanced season of the year. There is here a very general the lapse of time and the subsidence of party 712, against \$852,452 for last week.

The Conservative Press generally, approve of and France: the sentence. The "Siecle" says it will create a painful feeling of surprise in the country.

The island of Saint Marguerite, off Cannes, has been selected as the place of confinement for Marshal Bazaine, and he will be sent there this week.

FATAL DUEL IN FRANCE.

A duel was fought on the morning of November 26, at Fontainebleau, with pistols, between Prince Ghica and a gentleman whose name is unknown. On the first exchange of shots the Prince was killed. The police are making a most active search for his adversary who has taken flight. This tragic event was much talked of at the Gymnase Theatre. Prince Ghica, having been well-known to all the habitues of " First nights."

THE PAPAL NUNCTO GIVEN HIS PASSPORT. The Swiss government has decided to hand the Papal Nuncio his passport, on account of the Pope's last encyclical letter.

BISHOPS TO BE SWORN TO SUBORDINATION TO THE STATE.

An ordinance was officially promulgated at Berlin, December 17. ordering that in future all Bishops, upon their installation, shall swear to Berlin, December 17. ordering that in future all Bishops, upon their installation, shall swear to maintain the completest subordination to the State and co-operate in the suppression of all Watch, 491; Baltic, 2552; City of Lahore, 989; Cape Clear,

ARCHBISHOPS ELEVATED TO THE COLLEGE OF CARDINALS.

The Papal Nuncio at Paris has been notified that the Archbishops of Paris, Valencia, and Cambria, have been elected to the College of Cardinals.

THE VIRGINIUS SURRENDERED. President Castelar on the 16th inst. officially informed United States Minister Sickles that the surrender of the "Virginius" by Spain to the United States had been effected.

PLAN FOR CRUSHING THE INSURRECTION IN CUBA. A council of war has been appointed, consist-ing of Generals Josè Concha, Caballero, Deroka, Valmaseda, and Portela. to examine a plan of campaign, submitted by Brigadier-General Dorato, for completely crushing the Cuban insurrection.

DI SCUSSION OF THE SLAVERY QUESTION .

The slavery question is now seriously discussed among slave owners. According to telegrams and letters from Spain, the Government is determined to bring the question before the Cortes for action, but desires slave owners to propose some plan for making the abolition of slavery a certainty without included. slavery a certainty without injuring seriously the agricultural prosperity of the Island,

The office of the San Francisco Transfer Company was broken into on Monday night, and several trunks were averhauled in a rear building. The thieves expected guch and got nothing.

From the Commercial Herald.

MARKET REPORT.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE.

Another rainy week, with a total rain-fall of about 83 inches, very considerably more than an average water-fall thus early in the season. Everything is propitious for the future prosperity of the coast, not only in progolden harvests of grain, but in heavy yields of the preci ous metals, a fresh impetus being given to placer dig gings, by reason of heavy rains and snows upon the mountains furnishing a sure reservoir of water for the year.

This cheering outlook is very stimulating to the agriculturists of the coast, and will result in utilizing an immens the Ashantees, or the war even brought to a close except by disciplined European troops. plowed up and sown with Wheat. We see nothing now to revent us from maturing full crops of grain, and at the sam ime, prompt an increased plant of Cotton, Tobacco and

Sugar Beet. The business done in Wheat purchases for the fortnight past has been of considerable magnitude—we think much more than is generally known. Exporters have at all times been free buyers, both here and in the interior, and they have secured many large crop parcels, besides contracting for more or less flour, and at very full prices considering the condition of the freight market. The appearance of 1,000-ton order for Barley from Chicago creates renewed confidence in holders of choice brewing. Oats are without movement. Corn and Rye continue to command good prices. Feed of all kinds continues to rule high giving nillers fair returns for their refuse. Potatoes and Onion are in fair supply, commanding remunerative prices. Wool has been largely moved during the past fortnight, both on speculation and for Eastern account. The rise in values has been of considerable importance to anxious holders. carrying very heavy stocks. These burdensome stocks have lately been reduced nearly one-half by sales to shippers and manufacturers. At this writing, the active demand has apparently ceased for a season.

FLOUR - The market is very strong, with a rising tendency. Exports continue upon a liberal scale. The America for Liverpool the 13th inst., carried 45.359 hf and 800 qr San Bonito, 2,000 do Wheatland Mills, 6,100 do Lombard Mills, 767 do Starr Mills, etc., besides 800 qr sks Commer cial Mills. The Staffordshire for Liverpool, 16th inst., car. Advices received from Cape Castle say that ried 35,828 hf and 810 qr sks Extra, various brands; the Cordillera for Liverpool had 13,444 hf sks Extra. The sales Mills Extra on the ship Borrowdale to a French miller, reported at \$6 75, f. o. b. We notice that the Golden Age Mills is in receipt of new and improved machinery, just at The "Telegraph" says, now we must, despite hand from the East by Pacific railway. This will be erectauxiliary to this first-class mill. The Montana for Central America carried 905 bbls Extra in cloth. The arrivals from Oregen are at present of little moment, the Columbia River being temporarily closed by ice. The market closes very firm at \$6 75 @ 7 for best silk-dressed Extra; Bakers' and Family Extra, \$6 25@6 50; Extra Superfine, \$6; Standard Superfine, \$5 50@5 75 % 196 bs.

WHEAT—The arrivals from Oregon include the Free Trade with 7,400 sacks: Alice Haake with 5,924 do; Ettie May, 909 do. The invoice of 1,000 tons ex Borrowdale sold ATISFACTION DEMANDED OF SPAIN BY GERMANY FOR to a French miller, said to be at \$2 20, f. o. b.; 1,000 tons milling sold to be delivered at Vallejo Mills at \$2 30; 3,000 tons milling, in three lots, at \$2 25@2 27%@2 30; 6,000 sks the Spanish officials. The dispatch also says Baltic's cargo of 3,300 tons is reported sold, f. o. b., at the public feeling in Germany is much exercised \$2.37%—the freight to Liverpool £2.14s; insurance, 4 % ct. The merchandise exports by sea for the past week have been as follows: Louisa, for New Bedford, carried 64,575 galls Whale oil, valued at \$29,059. Live Oak, for New Bedford, carried 85,050 galls whale, 3,150 galls sperm oil, valued at \$42 000 Valnaraiso for Liverpool, had 32,922 etla Wheat. at \$22,000. Valparaiso, for Liverpoot, had 28,222 this valued at \$71,900. Magna Charta, for Queenstowr, had 39,627 etis Wheat, valued at \$91,000. Borrowdale, for Livervoted to increase the salary of President Mac. pool, carried 10,500 bbls Flour, 18,728 ctls Wheat, valued at Mahon, in order to enable him to give fetes at \$115,070. America, for Liverpool, carried 3,929 galls Brandy, for Liverpool, had 6,722 bbls Flour, 91 tons Chrome Ore 110 galls Wine, 12,952 ctls Wheat, valued at \$77,310. Staf-Marshal Bazaine addressed a letter to his fordshire, for Liverpool, carried 21,850 hs Foreign Cotton, counsels thanking them for their efforts in his 50 tons Antimony, 52 tons Copper Ores, 18,117 bbls Flour, valued at \$128,156. Sophie D. for Cork, had 22,278 ctls chalf, and concluding as follows:

Wheat, valued at \$51,240. Concordia, for Falmouth, had of the year. Up to date we have scarcely had one pleasant the sentence, not 15,539 ctls Wheat, valued at \$36,140. Celestial Empire, for day, and a rain-fall of about 8.50 inches. This compares

Since December 1st the following vessels have been dispatched with Wheat and Flour to the United Kingdom

	Oleared.	Name of Vessel.	Destination.	Wheat,	Value.
	Dec. 4	Antoi'tte Accame	Queenstown.	22,432	\$ 44,900
	Dec. 4 .	*Altear	Liverpool		148,270
	Dec. 4	Admiral Fitzroy		11,113	29,200
j	Dec. 5	Madeline		16,819	33,700
	Dec. 6	Charles Luling		35,639	81,000
	Dec. 6		Liverpool	29,343	92,455
	Dec. 6	Neptune	Liverpool	43,696	100,500
١		Grand Duchess	Liverpool	42,482	85,000
ı	Dec. 11.	Valparaiso	Liverpool	35,922	71,900
d	Dec. 11.	Magna Charta		39,627	91,000
ij	Dec. 12.	Borrowdale	Liverpool	18,728	115,070
	Dec. 13.		Cork	26,716	65,000
	Dec. 13.		Liverpool		154,437
ı				12,952	75,800
	Dec. 15.			,	117,800
1	Dec. 16.			*******	
	Dec. 16.	Sophia D	Cork	22,278	51,240
Н	Dec. 16.	Concordia	Falmouth	15,539	36,140
	Dec. 17.	ttCelest'l Empire	Liverpool	40,559	98,786
	Dec. 17.	Quorn	Cork	38,205	87,870
		Southern Cross		34,314	78,931
	Doc. 11,	DOGLEGIA CTOSS	. Ziro. poor		
	m			400 904	@1 CEO 000

Totals since December 1st., 20 vessels. 496,364 \$1,658,999. Previously since July 1st...123 vessels. 3,723,234 9,133,81 Totals since July 1st, 1873...143 vessels. 4,219.598 10,792.816 168 vessels since July 1st, 1872, with. 4,882,712 8,661,750 23 vessels since July 1, 1871, with. 644,225 1,610,648 95 vessels since July 1, 1870, with. 2,736,238 5,219,157 117 vessels since July 1, 1869, with. 3,232,216 5,569,366

*21,880 bbls Flour. + Also, 10.500 bbls Flour. + 22,880 bbls Flour. § Also, 6,722 bbls Flour. ** 18,117 bbls Flour.

852; Caspar, 830; Evelyn, 1178; Florida, 1415; Frederic, 436; Jena, 544; Ladore, 860; Mary Blundell, 822; Merwanjee Framjee, 1079; New Lampedo, 1099; Prima Donna, 1529; Regent, 930; Sapphire, 1306; Sagamore, 1342; St. Marc, 480; Sunrise, 1219; Thatcher Magoun, 1155; Teviotdale, 1259; Cultivator, 1581. Total, 26 vessels, aggregating 28,684 tons. BARLEY—The market for choice bright Brewing is very firm, with a sale of 500 tons prime Brewing for shipment to Chicago overland at \$1 65 for the grain, and say \$1 75 per cental gold freight. The cost delivered at its destination seems to be high, say \$3 40 \$ 100 hs; but when we consider the very superior quality of our grain, as compared with the miserable stuff raised in Illinois the past season, we do ot wonder at their sending to the Pacific for a cargo of choice grain. The sales for the week under review are reported in their order, as follows: 2,500 sks Coast Feed at \$1 35@1 37½; 1.500 sks Bay Feed, \$1 40@1 45; 10,000 sks choice Bay Brewing for shipment East by rail, private— quotable at \$1 60 ml 55 per cental gold, but more is wanted

for same destination at \$1 75 currency. OATS—The receipts are light and the demand limited. Sales for the week in lots 2,500 sks, within the range of \$1 50@1 85 as extremes, the latter rate for extra choice CORN - The offerings are fully equal to the demand.

BUOK WHEAT.—There is very little choice offering, quo

able at \$2 40002 50 \$ ctl. HAY—The heavy and continued rains of the month have interfered with this trade. Cargo prices, \$15@19 % ton. MISTARD SEED - There is considerable poor stuff offering, and for which there is no sale. Prime parcels quo-

invoice of Chile, not choice. Price, 15@17/2e; extra prime FLAXSEED-The mills pay 3c for all choice clean that is

30 % ton, respectively.

BEANS—There is a moderate demand. We quote Bayos, 21/@21/c; small White, 31/@31/c; Pea, 4c; Pink and Red, 24@2%c; Butter, 4@4%c.
OIL CAKE MEAL—The mill price to the trade is yet

\$32 50, less the customary discount.

BEESWAX — Very quiet. Good stock on hand, but no inquiry. Can be bought at from 25c to 30c.

TALLOW—The stock is considerable, with more sellers

HIDES—The market for Dry is quiet within the range of the week preceding. 17%@18c, prime city slaughtered steer; Wet Salted sell at 90094c: sales 6 000 hs at 94c, city slaughtered. HOPS—There is very little business doing at this season, and prices are quite nominal—say 35@37%c. Oregon is

WOOL-The sales in the early part of the week were have changed hands since our last reference, within the

Clip. Our stock is being materially reduced. Eastern ad-

vices give evidence of a strong market for all grades, and future prospects more inviting at satisfactory rates. Prices at the close show no material variation from last week. LEATHER—The tanning material used in our State is one of the best in the world, making Leather firm, pliable, and of great durability. Notwithstanding the constantly increasing demand for our stock by our growing boot and shoe manufacturing interest, still half or so of the product of Leather of the coast has to go such a distance for a market, that a large percentage of its value goes for freight, leaving the tanner but poorly paid. We are sorry to have

to quote lower prices as we approach the close of the year than were current in the early months.

POTATOES—We have had no arrivals from Humboldt since our last report, and the market is now bare, and prices have advanced to \$1 12%201 20; Petalumas, 90c@\$1;

ontereys, 90c \$ 100 lbs. ONIONS-Are in fair supply, selling at \$1 50 to \$1 75 % DAIRY PRODUCTS-The late rains have helped pasturage a little, and choice fresh roll Butter is in better supply, and prices have eased off about 5c from last week's quotations. Eastern Butter is very slow of sale; no choice in market, while inferior grades are not wanted; quotable at 16@22½c for fair to good firkin and tub. Cheese is in fair stock; no large transactions to report, although there is a fair jobbing trade. Fresh Roll is jobbing at 500055c for extra choice; ordinary to fair, 35@40c. Pickled Butter is in good supply, rather dull at 30@35c. California Cheese, 13@17c, the latter for choice Dairy: Eastern Cheese, 14@16c for good to choice. Fresh California Eggs are in demand at 45c for choice lots. 1,600 doz. from Oregon, received per last steamer, quotable at 35@40c. There is a large quantity

scarce, quotable at 35c. CATTLE-Meat of all kinds abundant and cheap. Bee is plenty, selling by the quarter at 4@7c, though there is a large amount of poor Beef selling much lower. Calves, scarce at 7@8c. Mutton, 7@7½c. Lambs very scarce, 8@9c. Hogs on foot are plenty and active at 4%@5c for live, and

of Eastern limed in market, quotable at 25@27%c; fresh ar

ressed, 7@74c, the latter price for small hogs.
POULTRY AND GAME—Receipts have been quite lib ral, and prices are reduced. We quote Hens and Rooster at \$6007 50, as to size; Spring Chickens, small, \$4005; large \$5@6: Ducks, tame, \$8@10: Geese, tame, \$2 75@3 25 \$ pair Turkeys, live, 16@180 \$ b: dressed, 18@200 \$ b: Hare \$2 25@2 75 % doz; Wild Duck, small, \$1 25@1 50 % doz large, \$2 50@3; Quail, \$1 75@2: Venison, 6@7e % D; Snipe,

common. 756@\$1 \$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\pi\$}}\$ (Qualt, \$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\pi\$}}\$ (Add); English, \$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\pi\$}}\$ (30.5)}{\text{\$\text{\$\pi\$}}\$ (BUIT—The market is well supplied with the usual assortment of seasonable fruit. During the past week the steamer from Mexican ports arrived with 1,400 crates and boxes, containing 400,000 Loreto Oranges; also, a large sup-ply of Sugar Cane and Pine Apples, Bananas, etc. This shipment of Oranges, together with those in market and arrivals expected from Los Angeles, will abundantly supply all demands during the holidays. We quote as follows Apples, choice, \$1@1 25 % box: common, 50@75c % box
Pears, Winter Nellis, \$1@1 50 % box of 50 and 60 hs; com mon, 75e B box. Grapes, Morocco, 1226/15c B b. Cranberries, Eastern, \$17 506/18 B bbl; British Columbia, \$136/13 50 ries, Eastern, \$17 30238 % DDI; British Columbia, \$13233 39 % DbI; Oranges, Maxican, \$15 2635 % M; Los Angeles, \$20225 % M; Los Angeles, \$20225 % M; Sicily, \$12224 % Dox. Limes, \$1 3024 0 % M. Banapas, \$245 % Dunch, Pine Apples, \$5028 % dox. Cocoanus, \$6228 % 100 California Citron, \$10 % 100. Eastern Chestnuts, \$16220 % D. Dried Fruts-Apples, \$6276 % D in sacks, \$7286 in boxes; Plums, \$628. pitted 182018c; Raisins, \$125c; Figs, \$6210c; Figs, white, 152018c.

December thus far must be classed as the rainy month

every reason to hope for bountiful crops to result there-from. We remark considerable activity in commercial cirvanced season of the year. There is here a very genera disposition manifested to purchase desirable merchandise vanced season of the year. There is here a very general disposition manifested to purchase desirable merchandise at current rates. The very low rates ruling for many kinds of goods is quite stimulating to jobbers, considering the low stocks in warehouse. Candles, Coffee, and Teas are especially desirable; while Spirits of various kinds are sought after. Some of these are supposed to be affected by an increase of duties ere long. The overland demand for Coffee, Teas, Fruits, Canned Goods, etc. is stimulating to trade circles, and widens our area of business operations; and while this is to be said of imports, there is a large increase of railroad traffic activations. In Wool, Wines, Barley, Lops, etc. It is thus that the interior carrying trade, by rail, is doing much to augment the trade of the coast. There is also considerable excitement in the mining share market—prices are being inflated. Miners and stock sharps from the interior, by scores, are driven out of their hiding places by winter's storm of snow and rain, and swarm here on California Street like bees; eager for the spoils. Speculation is here very rife, and there really seems to be no scarcity of coin—currency—not only to move the grain, but to operate in stocks of every kind and description, be they of real intrinsic value or quite the reverse. Real estate is also in demand, and property in desirable central localities appears to be steadily increasing in value; A vast-amount of building is now going on; very many expensive dwellings. Government is also expending considerable money in valuable permanent improvements; while private capitalists are moving for the erection of many costly structures here of a public and private character.

of a public and private character.

ACRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—With a rainfail of 8% inches thus early in the season, farmers and others are jubilant over the brilliant crop prospects of 1874. There is now a large demand for Gang Plows and other seasonable implements of husbandry, with every prospect of a very considerable sale of Horse Powers as the season is developed. This will necessitate large imports of Headers. Harvesters, Threshers, Mowers, etc., from the East by rail.

ports of Headers, Harvesters, Threshers, Mowers, etc., from the East by rail.

HAGS AND BAGGING—The recent effort upon the part of our Legislature to induce Congress to abolish or reduce the duty upon Dundee Goods, both Pice and Manufactured, has a tendency to check business for the moment, and at the same time has the effect to check the production of Flax. Jute, Ramie, etc., upon this coast. There is a great diversity of opinion as well as interests involved as regards this subject of taration. California is a great consumer of Grain Sacks. We can not dispense with them, and of course desire to get them as cheap as possible. At this time we have several large Bag manufactories upon this coast—one at Oakland, making both cloth and bags from imported jute: another at Alameda, prepared to do the same, and in this city E. Detrick & Co. are building a large Bag factory on Clay Street, and there are others on the same street doing considerable in this line. There are no better Bags sold here than those made by Datrick & Co. from Giroy Flece Goods. The consumption of Bags the current season approximates 12,000,000 Grain Sacks, leaving a stock on hand of 4,500,000 Dundees to be carried over. Giroy Sacks are nominal at 12c for Standard Burlaps. Hessians quotable st 9%@10c for 40-inch: 11c for 45-inch. A large operator has secured 300,000 Standard Grain Sacks for cash upon private terms.

GUANO—The Legal Tender, 37 days from Guanape Islands, is at hand with 2.014 bags. This article is coming more and more into use with our well-to-do agriculturists who find that it is money in their pockets to manure even their wheat lands.

who find that it is money in their pockets to manure even their wheat lands.

GUNNY BAGS—The trade is well supplied with Calcutta Standards, also with imitation Dundee Patato Bags. Prices for round lots more or less nominal.

PROVISIONS—

The trade remains very quiet, with a light demand at low prices. The recent sharp advance at the East finds no response or sympathy on this coast. Butter and Cheese remain unchanged, but prices of the former favor the bayer.

BACON, HAMS, AND LARD—Business is very slack. New crop Eastern Hams are quotable at 150 150 5, and are preferred to the old-even at the great difference of 260 5 in price. Sales include 25 tos Duffield's Ohicago Hams at 12%c, 60 days; 22,000 ibs Californis Bacon, 100 lic; 4 carloads Eastern tierce Lard, private; 180 cs Californis Lard for export, 10%c; 120 scd, 010% clic for 10-b and 5-b time. At the close we note a purchase by telegram of 100,000 short ribbed Middles, to arrive from the East, upon private terms.

vate terms.

BEEF AND PORK—We note the following sales: 80 bbls City Mess Beef, \$9 50: 50 bbls Extra Prime Pork, \$25 50: 50 bbls Extra Prime Pork, \$25 50: 50 bbls Extra Prime Pork, \$20 50.

BUTTER, CHEESE, AND EGGS—Eastern Butter is very dull of sale. Prices nominat, with a large stock. The general trade is slack, the recent storms of snew and rain ering, and for which there is no sale. Prime parcels quo-able at 2@2%c.

ALFALFA SEED—The supply is liberal, including an FINANCIAL.

Money is accumulating in our various local receptacles, and promises to be quite abundant at the close of BRAN AND MIDDLINGS-The mill price is now \$200 the year. This easy financial condition imparts buoy ancy to business, and being strongly reinforced by the very fayorable rains that have prevailed, creates a widespread feeling of confidence for the ensuing twelve months. Rates remain unchanged from 1@114 per cent. per month in commercial banks, and 10@ 12 per cent. per year in the savings institutions.

Overland shipments of treasure, by express, for the week ended December 17th, consisted of \$147,606 09 in an buyers; quotable at %67%c for crude. Sales 3,800 silver bars and \$24,500 in gold coin — total, \$172,106 09. Customs duties absorbed \$71,181 55 against \$148,340 02

Despite the rainy weather, and the bad condition of roads in the interior, bullion supplies have been well maintained. For this steady service we are mainly indebted to the railroad companies, which now furnish regular communication with many points that in past large, including Burry at 12%@13c. Upward of 1,000,000 bs | years were difficult of access during the winter season. Gold bars are quotable at 875@880; silver bars, 3@6 per range of 12%@22e for Burry to Choice Fleece of the Fall cent. discount; currency bills on Atlantic cities, 11 per cent. premium on gold : sight drafts, payable in coin, 3-5 per cent. premium; telegraphic transfers, 1 per cent. premium; sterling exchange, 49%@49%d; commercial exchange, 50@50¼d; trade dollars, par to 1/2 per cent. discount; Mexican dollars, old and new, par. Gold in New York, December 17th, 111%; legal tenders in San Francisco, 89%@90%.

We may say that the mining stock market went booming " since our last reference, the general list of Comstock shares having taken a most remarkable upward stride, the same being based on promising devel opments and a greater confidence in an improved condition of the whole range of the lode, both north and south It seems as though this celebrated lode was just being properly developed, and when the more northern miner once begin their outturn of the precious metals - of which there is every prospect in the near future - we may look for a vastly increased business in the stock market, equal to the most exciting period we have ever had on California Street. The future of our mining interests looks exceedingly healthy, and a greater degree of prosperity than we have had for years will surely follow. These remarks apply to the gold as well as the silver regions of the Pacific Coast, for there is activity and hope, based on facts, in many localities heretofore almost deserted. The sales of the week have been very large at rapidly advancing rates, amounting to \$6,500,000 in round numbers, being more than the aggregate sales of the two previous weeks.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

WILLIAM O'CONNELL. FASHIONABLE

Maker. Boot

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PRIZE BOOT MAKER

LADIES AND MISSES BOOTS MADE TO ORDER Paris, London and Melbourne. No. 142 Fourth

M. F. Walsh. Fashionable

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER, 905 % Market Street, (corner of Fifth.)

All the latest styles of Boots and Shoes made to order, at the shortest notice. Also, a full assortment of Benkert's Philadelphia Boots. Orders and repairing promptly attended to.

Hugh O'Connor, 504 MARKET STREET,

Importer of PHILADELPHIA BOOT LEGS.

Boot Legs cut to order at short notice. Footing fronts and sole leather kept on hand. jly19-tf



The above stamp is placed on the Goods made by this Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Company; and they desire to inform the Trade and the Public that an unprincipled Boot and Shoe firm of this city (a house unprincipled Boot and Shoe firm of this city (a house doing a large business, and which ought to be above such a trick) are stamping their Worthless Chinese-made goods with a partial imitation of our Stamp, hoping to sell their goods as our make, and thereby injure our trade. We employ no Chinese labor, nor ever did, and our goods have always given satisfaction and built up a trade which those parties in their petty meanness are seeking to deprive us of. Therefore, we caution all who wish to buy our goods and patronize WHITE LABOR, to see that they are stamped as above. UNITED WORKINGMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE

BOOT AND SHOE COMPANY. my24-tf JESSE SELLERS. THOMAS KIN

SELLERS & KING. Boot and Shoe Store, No. 19 Third Street, Cor. Stevenson, San Francisco

Dealers and Manufacturers of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Shoes; also, a large stock of Boots and Shoes always on hard, at lowest prices. WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

Thomas Healy. Fashionable BOOT AND SHOE MAKER

DENIS WHELAN. BOOT MAKER,

677 Mission Street, (near Third.)

Repairing neatly done.

STEVENSON SE., (two doors from Third st.) Opposite P. J. TANIAN'S. Fashionable Boots Made at the Lowest Prices. epairing neatly done and satisfaction guaranteed: [je

10.000 Men Wanted!

To buy Boots and Shoes of M. H. O'CONNOB, Nos. 654, 656 & 658 Howard st., near Third, San Francisco. salesman with M. Walsh, 27 Third street.

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THE OLD HOT SCOTCH.

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A LL DRINKS TEN CENTS. HOT DRINKS A SPECI.

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file the New York Herald, Harper's Weekly, Frank Leslie's Weekly, Day's Doings. Police Gazette, London
Punch, Bell's Life, Illustrated London News, and all the
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Wines and Liquors OF THE BEST QUALITY CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

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Lyman, Rafferty & Co., Wholesale Liquor Dealers, Specialties-Old Crook, Pony Bourbon, Rye Whiskies,

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in BUTTER. CHEESE, EGGS, HAMS, BACON, LARD, ETC., ETC.

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....DEALERS IN Groceries and Provisions. CHOICE WINES AND LIQUORS. BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, ETC. Southeast Corner of Fourth and Minna Streets, San mh9-tf

> P. T. Flynn & Son. Dealers in

Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, etc. Corner of Howard and Eighth streets, San Francisco. jy4-tf

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24 THIRD STREET.

Keeps constantly on hand the best quality of WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

Also—Superior Brands Old Bourbon Whisky, Old Martel and Sazerac Brandies, Pure Old Scotch and Irish Whiskeys. Also, Pure Holland Gin and Jamaica Ruro.

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Havana and Domestic Cigars, moking, and Chewing Tobaccoes, Snnffs, Matches, Fipes, etc. Direct Importers from Manufacturers. Lorrillard's Coarse Rappee, Maccoboy, Scotch and Lundyfoot Snuffs. Gail and Ax's and F. A. Goetz's German and American Smoking Tobaccoes.

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All kinds of Plated Wares Repaired, and Old Silver Whitened and Finished to look equal to new. Orders sent through Wells, Fargo & Co. will receive prompt attention.

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JOBBING of every description executed with dispatch in a workmanlike manner.